1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
2	SOUTHERN DIVISION
3	SHERROD, TEED, VANDERHAGEN and WARE,
4	Plaintiffs, -v- Case No. 17-10164
5	VNA and LAN,
6	Defendants.
7	/
8	JURY TRIAL
9	BEFORE THE HONORABLE JUDITH E. LEVY
10	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
11	JULY 20, 2022
12	APPEARANCES:
13	
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22	(Appearances Continued on Next Page)
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24	TO OBTAIN A JESECA C. EDDINGTON, RDR, RMR, CRR, FCRR CERTIFIED FEDERAL OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER TRANSCRIPT: UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
25	TRANSCRIPT: UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 200 EAST LIBERTY STREET ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48104

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July 20, 2022

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1	<u>PROCEEDINGS</u>
2	THE CLERK: Calling Sherrod, Teed, Vanderhagen, and
3	Ware vs VNA and LAN.
4	THE COURT: Good morning.
5	MR. STERN: Good morning, Your Honor.
6	Corey Stern and Moshe Maimon for the plaintiffs.
7	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
8	MR. STEIN: And good morning, Your Honor.
9	Daniel Stein and Mark Ter Molen for VNA.
10	THE COURT: Thank you, very much.
11	MR. MASON: And Wayne Mason and David Kent for LAN.
12	THE COURT: Okay. Please be seated.
13	And all of our jury members are here despite the art
14	fair, which got me going in circles, because even though I had
15	reviewed with myself that there was an art fair coming
16	yesterday, I was not ready for it this morning.
17	So I understand Mr. Mason wants to look at
18	plaintiffs' PowerPoint slides.
19	Is that what it is?
20	MR. MASON: Yes. Consistent with what I'm sorry.
21	THE COURT: Well, let's let Mason talk and tell us
22	what it is he wants.
23	MR. MASON: It's just consistent with what we did in
24	opening. Trying to minimize objections. I prefer not to make
25	objections during their closing and interrupt them. And so

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what we did in the opening was just briefly showed to make
sure if there were any glaring objections, that we could make
them before, deal with it, and move smoothly through the
closings.
         I asked the plaintiffs like we had done before, and
they refused.
         THE COURT:
                    Okay. Thank you. Mr. Maimon or -- let's
just -- I'd like to hear from either Mr. Maimon --
         MR. MAIMON: We object to showing the defendants our
closing argument. And opening is not an argument. It's what
you expect to show. The Court overruled our request to go
last. We're going first. It's unfair in our view, since
Mr. Mason's not going to give his closing until tomorrow, that
he has this much knowing what our argument is.
         If he has an objection that needs to be made at the
time, he can make it at the time. If it's proper to make it
after the closing, that a curative instruction, we don't think
that there's anything that we're arguing that's not -- we
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didn't put anything that's not in evidence. We just object to this request.

Closings are fundamentally different than opening statements.

THE COURT: Here's what we'll do, Mr. Mason. You'll exchange them simultaneously now. We'll then take a 30-minute break for everybody to -- Stein gives Maimon his. You give

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1
      Maimon yours. We'll take a 30-minute break. We'll read them.
 2
      We'll ask the jury to relax.
 3
               Is that what you're asking for?
 4
               MR. MASON: No, Your Honor. And I can't do that,
 5
      because I'm going tomorrow, and I don't have them to exchange
 6
      today.
              So --
 7
                          Bobby Campbell has them.
               THE COURT:
 8
               MR. MASON: No, he does not have them. I'm still
 9
      working on them, because I don't go until tomorrow.
                                                           So the
10
      way it's been is just before each of the parties go up, we
11
      take a look at it. And I'll be prepared in the morning to
12
      show them before I stand up in the morning. But not today.
               MR. MAIMON: That's the fundamental fairness.
13
14
               THE COURT: All right. Stop.
15
               We'll get started now without the exchange of slides.
16
               So anything else before we get the jury?
17
               MR. STERN: Go ahead, Dan.
18
                          Just briefly sort of following on
               MR. STEIN:
19
      Mr. Mason's point about not interrupting with objections.
                                                                  Ι
20
      think, again, practice differs in different courts.
21
               Our view would be that any objections would be
22
      preserved until after the other side finishes so that you can
23
      then ask for a curative instruction. But we wouldn't want to
24
      waive something by not objecting right away.
25
               THE COURT: I don't know about that. I mean, that's
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your practice where you're from.

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2
               MR. STEIN: Yes.
 3
               THE COURT: If you think there's about to be some
 4
      reversible error, something said to this jury, I think you'll
 5
      need to object. And we'll take a sidebar in the back and work
 6
      on it.
 7
               MR. STEIN:
                                  Thank you.
                          Okay.
 8
               THE COURT: Because I -- if it's something minor that
 9
      you don't see that won't be a part of your appeal if there is
10
      a plaintiffs' verdict, then let it go until afterwards, and
11
      you can discuss it at length.
12
               But if it's something you think you need to object
13
      to, I recommend doing it in realtime.
14
               Okay. Anything else?
15
               MR. STERN: Yes, Your Honor. In preparing for the
16
      closing, we made the determination as a team that I was going
17
      to do the first closing and originally Mr. Maimon was going to
18
      do the rebuttal.
19
               THE COURT: I remember that.
20
               MR. STERN: Understanding the Court's decision or
21
      advice on that, it's become beneficial for us to have me do
22
      the main part of the closing. And Mr. Maimon is going to do
23
      the damages portion of our closing today.
24
               THE COURT:
                          Okay.
25
               MR. STERN: And it would be very beneficial, I think,
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between when I'm finished to when he starts for that to be our
 2
      first break. I would expect that I'm going to be -- I'm
 3
      hoping a little less than two hours with my portion. So if we
 4
      could just -- if we could just be mindful of breaks --
 5
               THE COURT:
                          Yes.
 6
               MR. STERN:
                          -- I think it would be beneficial for us
 7
      to do it that way.
 8
               THE COURT: That sounds good to me. But I'm going to
 9
      look at -- okay -- the person in charge.
10
               MR. STERN:
                          Thank you.
11
               THE COURT: That sounds like it will work.
12
      right.
              So anything else?
13
               Okay. Great. Then let's get the jury in here.
14
               MR. STERN: One more thing.
15
               THE COURT: Yes.
               MR. STERN: There's an issue, I think, with
16
17
      Question 6 on the verdict form that we still don't have it.
18
               THE COURT:
                          Oh.
19
               MR. STERN: And so part of --
20
               THE COURT: I'm sorry.
21
               MR. STERN: Don't be sorry. Well, I mean, whatever.
22
      I didn't mean to insinuate anyone did anything wrong.
23
               But I think it would be beneficial for us if we had
24
      that, because part of the closing involves vicarious
      liability. And I think there's a -- that verdict question is
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1
      important.
 2
               THE COURT: Okay. I have it, a draft in my inbox
 3
      right now.
 4
                          (Pause In Proceedings)
 5
               THE COURT: I'm going to send you an electronic copy.
 6
      With respect to vicarious liability, we adopted the argument
 7
      that Mr. Kent -- or I accepted Mr. Kent's argument. And he
 8
      had put in the chat the language that he thought was
 9
      appropriate, and we adopted it.
               MR. MAIMON: Yeah. I just thought that -- I saw a
10
11
      draft with some red lining in it. We just wanted the final
12
      version.
13
               THE COURT: Oh, yes. We're sending it to you now.
14
               MR. MAIMON: That's great. Thank you.
15
               THE COURT: And there's still a small red line in
      this, because there was some concern about "as to." So we
16
17
      still have to work that out, but I want you to have the last
18
      best draft. But that won't have an impact on your argument, I
19
      assume.
20
               And, Mr. Stein, I trust that there were negative
21
      COVID tests on your team in light of a positive yesterday by
22
      an individual who stayed in court after having symptoms.
23
               MR. STEIN: Yes, that's correct. Personally I tested
24
      both rapid antigen last night and this morning and also got a
25
      PCR test to confirm.
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THE COURT: Good. Okay. I really appreciate that.
 2
     We all need -- I care about you. I care about Mr. Campbell.
 3
     But we all need to be safe and healthy.
 4
               Okay. Anything else? Okay. Great. Good.
 5
               Then, Leslie, if you'll let Bill know, we'll get
 6
      started.
 7
                          I still think we don't --
               MR. STERN:
               THE COURT: What do we need?
 8
 9
               Welcome, Jenia. My intern is back. We didn't scare
10
     her away yesterday. Right now she says I might want to be a
11
     podiatrist.
12
               THE CLERK: Please rise for the jury.
13
               THE COURT: Good morning. Good morning. Good
14
     morning.
15
                                 (Jury In)
16
               THE COURT: Welcome back to the jury.
17
               Please be seated.
18
               And I hope you found your way through the beginning
19
     of the art fair today. I got a little startled by it and had
20
      to take a few laps in my car before arriving here. So okay.
21
               So for members of the jury, as I mentioned yesterday,
22
     you've now heard me read the jury instructions. I told you
23
     yesterday and I'll remind you again, I'll give you each a
24
     copy. So there won't be any need to have memorized that.
25
               But I wanted you to have in mind what the law is that
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applies as you listen to the closing arguments. And that also gives the lawyers permission to refer. They can put them on the screen. They can quote them. And they know for sure this is it. These are the jury instructions.

So what will happen now is just like with opening statements, we start with the plaintiff. They have the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence. We will then move to VNA and to LAN for their closing arguments. And you'll notice a difference.

Opening statement is where a lawyer tells you what they think the evidence is going to show. Closing argument, on the other hand, is an opportunity for the lawyer to literally argue their case to you. No, they won't be like, "Nah-nah-nah-nah," like that.

But they'll be allowed to advocate for their client in what they think the evidence that we saw from the witness box and from the exhibits that were displayed and received into evidence. They'll have an opportunity to tell you what they think that means and what they hope you will find as a result.

So because our trial has been, I believe, 23 weeks long, we're in our 23rd week, we're -- I have permitted the lawyers to take more time than -- average closing might be 45 minutes, an hour. They'll have a couple of hours to talk to you.

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So I just want you to be ready for that. But we will
take a break. So don't worry. And what I want you to do is
Mr. Stern will be going first, just like at the beginning.
And Mr. Maimon will be also delivering part of the opening --
or closing argument today. The opening closing.
        And we'll take a break in between them. But if you
need a break before then, if it's just you need a restroom
break or you just need a stretch break, just say so. Okay.
Promise me. I'll do the same.
        Then after VNA gives their argument, LAN will
probably be tomorrow. Then plaintiffs get a chance at what we
call rebuttal, a chance to say, "Wait a minute. Take a look
at this." That sort of thing. Okay?
        Any questions from our jurors about the process?
        Okay. Good. All right. Mr. Stern.
                CLOSING ARGUMENT FOR PLAINTIFFS
        MR. STERN: Thank you, Your Honor.
        Good morning.
        Before I get started, more than anything I really
just want to thank you. It's kind of hard and weird to stand
in front of eight people that you've seen every day for five
months who you've not really gotten to know but who've heard
you talk and take witnesses and fumble over their words at
times and sometimes get emotional and try to advocate.
        And that's true for all of us. But it's nothing
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compared to the time you've taken away from your families.

And I don't say it gratuitously. I don't mean it like pandering. I just -- I appreciate it.
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And I know what a sacrifice it's been for all of you.

And genuinely appreciate it. I also get very emotional, and

I'm going to try my best not to. And I'm going to make

mistakes. I'm -- there's a lot of evidence. We've been here

for five months.

And I want you to know that I'm doing the best I can up here. And I want you to bear with me. I'm going to go slow. I'm going to be thorough. And I'm going to do the best I can.

The true story of the Flint Water Crisis is the one that happened before anyone went into crisis management mode. Before anyone realized that they may have failed the people of Flint. The true story of the Flint Water Crisis is not one of excuses.

The true story of the Flint Water Crisis is what happened to a community when no one was watching. The true story of the Flint Water Crisis is the one that when the folks in charge finally realized that they had no clue of what to do or how to do it or what might happen if they did or didn't do what needed to be done. They called Warren Green. They called Jeff Hansen. They called LAN. They called David Gadis. They called Rob Nicholas. They called Marvin Gnagy.

They called William Fahey. They called VNA. They called the experts.

Throughout this trial, you've learned from so many people so many times in so many ways how the folks in charge of Flint's water had no idea what they were doing. They had no experience doing what they were doing. They had no concept of the consequences of what they were doing.

They had no foresight about what might happen because of what they were or were not doing.

And Aundreya Teed, Riley Vanderhagen, Emir Sherrod, and Daylaana Ware were drinking and otherwise using water in all the ways. And that water was toxic.

In all of our communities through every season through all of time, our children are our most precious commodities. They come with innocence. They come with kindness. They come with hope. And the most common thread, perhaps the only real thread that binds all of us, regardless of race, religion, politics, regardless of our own adult insecurities, our own failures is our love for children. Kids are our responsibility.

In this world and life, true stories are the ones that happen before crisis management. Before damage control. Before it hits the fan. Before the spin. Before the lawyers. Before courthouses. And before trials.

You were told two stories over five months. Story 1,

the true story, is what happened before damage control, before these companies went into crisis management. Story 1 is what really happened, what people really knew, what people really didn't know. What people really did. And what people really said. And what people really didn't do and really didn't say.

Story 1 is the true story about the real differences between the Flint River and the water from Lake Huron.

Story 1 is the true story about real corrosion control, about what was really necessary for people's safety. About the various roles that many people really played in the decision to switch from the DWSD to the KWA.

Their real roles in the switch itself and ultimately the real problems that befell the people of Flint. The real problems that caused real damage to these four children.

The second story is one that was developed by VNA and LAN after it hit the fan. Story 2, the fictional story, is a product of damage control, of crisis management.

Story 2, the damage control story is what happens when business development turns to crisis management. When BD turns into CYA. Story 2, the crisis management story requires you to believe in the magic of pixie dust.

Story 2 requires you to remember certain damage control things while simultaneously forgetting Story 1 things, true things. Big picture. Story 2 requires you to believe that while softening, which throughout time and throughout

Story 1, the true story was an optional, secondary, and as sworn to by everyone not testifying for LAN during this trial, an unregulated water treatment and not considered control.

But suddenly in 2015 when LAN feared it might get sued, softening became corrosion control. Not because it was but because it had to be when LAN went into damage control.

knew Flint could not add orthophosphates to the water because there was no orthophosphate feed system, and even though LAN knew that the city was not going to be using real corrosion control, and even though LAN knew that the plant was ill equipped for the switch, and even though LAN knew that the plant that the plant didn't have enough personnel and that the personnel they did have wasn't trained, that LAN had no duty whatsoever to warn the City of Flint and the people that would be drinking that water, including our four clients, that they might get poisoned.

If you believe that, then perhaps LAN did nothing wrong.

Big picture. Story 2 requires you to believe that the words in a report do not mean what they say but rather what someone else says they say or says they mean seven or eight years later.

Story 2 requires you to believe that when Marvin Gnagy told you twice during this trial, first by video from

his deposition in 2019 and the second time when he stood on that stand that the word "phosphate" in Veolia's final report meant polyphosphate and not orthophosphate, that he just didn't mean it.

When he took the stand and told you that twice,
Story 2 requires you to believe that he testified wrong, that
he did not mean it. Story 2 equally requires you to believe
that both times Marvin Gnagy testified before you during this
trial that the words "corrosion control" in the report meant
red and dirty water, that he didn't mean that either. That he
testified wrong.

Story 2 requires you to believe that both times he testified he meant something other than what he said. Not because it's true. It's because it's what has to be true in order for VNA to not be responsible for what happened to these four kids. That is Story 2.

Story 2 requires you to believe that the words in VNA's own report do not mean what the man who put them there says they mean. Their guy. And if you believe that, then perhaps VNA has no responsibility for what happened to those four kids.

Big picture. Story 2 requires you to believe that when Depin Chen told all of his colleagues at VNA before they even took the job that reconnecting to the DWSD for the next two years will be the best solution, that he didn't mean it.

He was thinking out loud. He was spiffballing, because it wasn't in VNA's scope of work, and because they were never going back to the DWSD.

Story 2 requires you to believe that when Rob
Nicholas said before VNA ever even took the job that the
simple solution is to just buy Detroit water and that solves
the problem, that he equally didn't mean it. And he shouldn't
have said it. He was just spiffballing thinking out loud.
But it didn't matter, because it wasn't in VNA's scope, and
they were never going back to Detroit.

Story 2 requires you to believe that when Joseph Nasuta, an engineer for VNA, said during VNA's period in Flint that the quickest option and maybe the safest option is to return to Detroit internally, that he didn't mean it. He shouldn't have said it. He was spiffballing. And it didn't matter. Because it wasn't in VNA's scope, and they were never going back to Detroit.

Story 2 requires you to believe that when William Fahey in 2016 reminded everybody a year after VNA left Flint, "Now, you know why I was so adamant about taking the position that the best alternative was to go back to Detroit water," that he didn't mean it in 2016 when he was reminiscing about it or reminding everyone.

And he certainly didn't mean it in 2015 when he said it for the first time, because he was just thinking out loud

twice. He was just spiffballing twice. Because it wouldn't have mattered, because no one was ever going back to DWSD.

Even William Fahey had the sense enough to insist that business development tell Flint that going back to Detroit was an option and a safe option in realtime. And then because he's William Fahey, had to remind everybody of what he said a year later. He just had no idea that any of us were going to see his emails.

Because remember, he's a pick-up-the-phone kind of quy.

Story 2 requires you to believe that all of the internal emails from VNA that we've shown you during this trial should be ignored. Because Flint was never going back to DWSD. And that it wouldn't have mattered one bit what VNA said in its reports about going back to DWSD, because it just wasn't going to happen for Flint. Even though seven months after VNA left, it did.

VNA wants you to believe that there just was no path back to the DWSD. But when Governor Snyder and Mayor Walling learned in September or October of 2015 that there really was a problem with lead in the water, information that VNA had seven months earlier, they moved heaven and earth to get Flint back on the Detroit water source.

But Story 2 requires you to believe that there's no way they would have -- would not have done the same thing in

Ιt

March of 2015 had Snyder and Walling and others had credible 1 2 information. And if you believe that, then perhaps VNA did 3 nothing wrong. 4 Big picture. Story 2 requires you to believe that 5 safe does not mean safe. That lead seems to be a problem does 6 not actually mean that lead is a problem. 7 Story 2 requires you to believe that even though 8 Marvin Gnagy, who sat up on that stand, the second time he 9 testified before you and apparently realized in realtime for the first time right before your eyes that he made a mistake, 10 11 that it was someone else's fault. 12 My partner, Mr. Maimon, asked him: 13 "Okay. And so when you told everybody and when you took the lead and copper out of the final report, based on the 14 15 University of Michigan Flint data, you did that based on incomplete data, because you never followed up and said, 'Give 16 17 me the rest of the data, 'true?" 18 Answer, right there on the stand, "At this time, it 19 appears to be, yes. I made a mistake." 20 Calculations that not only allowed VNA to take lead 21 out of its final report but caused them to stand up on 22 February 18 over and over and over and over again in 23 a public meeting affirming for the world and the people of 24 Flint that their water was safe.

They had lead in a draft report, and it came out.

25

came out either because of Marvin Gnagy's miscalculations or because someone from business development decided that it wasn't beneficial for it to be in. But despite all the internal emails. Despite everything you've seen. Despite all of the information about everyone from VNA who was urging or arguing or insisting or at least recommending that we tell BD go back to DWSD is an option for Flint. Lead seems to be a problem.

The word "lead" never made it into the report. But we know at some point it was in a draft.

Story 1 is built on truth. It's built on humility.

It's built on regret and responsibility and self-reflection.

An ownership of one's own limitations. Of one's own mistakes, big and small.

Story 2 is built on PR and spin. It's built on what's in the best interest of two companies bracing for litigation and getting ready to put experts on the stand for trial. Story 2 is a tale weaved so ridiculously, so incredulously that it's insulting that anyone would believe that any of us would actually believe it.

Story 1 is a story about a city in financial distress. Mayor Walling, one of our first witnesses who was on the stand for quite some time, came and testified about the history of Flint. You heard about the financial struggles that Flint suffered from decade to decade to decade.

You heard about the booming economies of the 1970s and the 1980s when General Motors and the auto unions were running Flint. You heard about the way in which foreign manufacturing and multiple recessions caused the auto industry to leave making the population in Flint much, much smaller and making the economy much more precarious.

You heard about a city government in shambles. You heard about a city council that was dysfunctional. You heard about the need for an ultimate appointment of emergency managers, financial experts whose sole job was to take the city from the red to the black.

It feels like forever ago, probably more for you than for me. But when I first stood up here on February 28, I showed you the same slide. I stood here and told you that there was plenty of blame to go around. I told you that the Flint Water Crisis did not occur in a vacuum. I told you there was more than one piece to this puzzle. I was honest with you then, and I'm honest with you now. That's true and that's Story number 1.

You got a big packet yesterday. When I start talking about jury instructions, we put these in here, so I don't start crying. That's the philosophy of our team. So if you see them, it means I'm getting too emotional. It's a secret button on my clicker.

In your packet of jury instructions, you're going to

read about preponderance of the evidence. And what it says is, "Establish by a preponderance of the evidence means to prove that something is more likely so than not. In other words, a preponderance of the evidence means such evidence as when considered and compared with evidence opposed to it, has more convincing force and produces in your minds belief that what is sought to be proved is more likely true than not."

I showed you the scales of justice five months ago, and you've heard various references to it both in openings and throughout the trial. And what that charge means that I just read to you is that there's a scale. And plaintiffs' job, our burden is to put as much evidence on this side of the scale as we can.

And the defendants have no obligation to put on any evidence to defend themselves, but they have. And they've also put on some evidence about other folks who they believe were responsible for the Flint Water Crisis or at least bear some responsibility.

And ultimately when you put the evidence on one side, our side, versus the evidence on their side, our job, the preponderance of the evidence means we have to tip it in our favor. We don't have to tip it so that everything on theirs flies off. We just have to tip it in our favor.

And we've all watched TV shows, and we know about reasonable doubt. "Law & Order." This is not a criminal

trial. It's just not. And so the burden in a criminal trial that most of us are probably more familiar with, at least those of us who watch TV, it's a much higher burden. It's a much different standard.

Nonetheless, we have met our burden in spades.

And when the judge instructed you on nonparties, when she talked to you about Ambrose and Earley and Kurtz and Walling and Snyder and the MDHHS and the State of Michigan, she told you that it's their job to prove liability when it comes to all of those folks and all of those entities.

That is their burden. They had to come forward with real evidence. And on the whole, they have not. And frankly, when it comes to the other puzzle pieces, the other folks that they blame for this crisis, it will be fascinating and interesting to hear those proofs when they come up here to argue before you.

But despite real evidence, VNA and LAN want you to give them a pass. I'm not sure you even know who this person is. This is Ed Kurtz, the first emergency financial manager. VNA wants you to give them a pass, and they want you to blame Ed Kurtz for what happened to Riley and Aundreya and Emir and Daylaana. They want you to blame Ed Kurtz with no evidence.

We've learned only a little bit about Ed Kurtz. We know he was the emergency manager that made the decision to switch from the DWSD to the KWA.

There's been no evidence about what Ed Kurtz knew or didn't know about corrosion control. There's been no evidence that Ed Kurtz even knew that the water ever was not safe.

There's been no evidence about what motivated Ed Kurtz other than the fact that he was the emergency financial manager whose job it was, was to make sure that Flint went from the red to the black.

And if Ed Kurtz is even partially or a tiny bit or a huge amount responsible for what happened to those four kids, it was their burden to prove it. And I submit to you they have not.

VNA and LAN want you to give them a pass. They want you to blame Darnell Earley for what happened to Aundreya and Riley and Emir and Daylaana. We heard some from and a little bit about Darnell Earley during this trial. He was the emergency manager right before VNA came on the scene. We learned he knew little, if anything, about corrosion control, about water treatment, about the plant itself, about how to train staff at the plant, about lead, about what any of it meant.

There's been no evidence in this trial about what's motivated Darnell Earley to make whatever decisions that he made or didn't make, other than the fact that he was Flint's emergency financial manager, and his job was to try to save money for the City of Flint.

There's been no evidence in this case that Darnell Earley ever knew the water wasn't safe. And if Darnell Earley is even a little responsible for what happened to those four kids, it was their burden to prove it. And I submit to you that they have not.

VNA and LAN want you to give them a pass. They want you to blame Gerald Ambrose for what happened to Aundreya and Riley and Emir and Daylaana. Without any evidence. We heard some from and about Gerald Ambrose. We learned that just like the other emergency managers, he knew little, if anything, about corrosion control.

There has been no evidence about what motivated Gerald Ambrose to do or not do the things he did or didn't do. There's been no evidence that he knew anything about the plant or how to treat water. But these defendants want you to believe that it was because of Gerald Ambrose that nobody would have ever gone back to the DWSD. He said it was incomprehensible, and that's the end of the story.

But don't take their word for it. Don't take my word for it. The judge has told you the lawyers's words are not evidence. Let's hear from Gerald Ambrose himself.

(Recording Played)

MR. STERN: Each of these emergency managers who played any role whatsoever in the decision to switch from the DWSD to the KWA had expertise in nothing but finances. That

is Story number 1. That is the truth, and that is not in dispute.

And yet the two water engineering companies who knew so much about each of these things than most people in the world, let alone these emergency financial managers from Flint, expect you to believe that it was the folks with no experience in water treatment, the financial managers who failed to proper advise or treat or fix the water issues. With all of the experience in the world called in as the experts.

And worst yet, VNA and LAN's claims against Earley and Ambrose and Kurtz, their claims are against them personally. They're not against the City of Flint. They believe and want you to believe that each of those three men caused the damage — that they say didn't happen, by the way — caused the damage to Aundreya and Riley and Emir and Daylaana.

These engineers who absolutely knew full well in realtime that there was no real corrosion control. They knew full well in realtime that the city's infrastructure was made of lead pipes and lead fixtures. They stood by silently while waiting for a bigger KWA payday. But they bear no responsibility whatsoever. And it's these three guys who were at fault. If you believe that, perhaps LAN and VNA did nothing wrong.

Story 2, the damage control story, requires you to believe that there was a conspiracy. There was a coup d'etat. There was a cabal where each of these emergency financial managers one after the other, after the other, after the other nefariously and with some mysterious personal agenda made the tragic but self-serving decision of switching Flint from the DWSD to the KWA.

Story 2, the damage control story, requires you to believe that Ed Kurtz, Gerald Ambrose, and Darnell Earley, each of whom had nothing to gain from switching to the KWA was each personally at fault for what happened. And they bear none.

Story 1 is built on the evidence that was presented to you at trial. Story 2, the damage control story and crisis management story, was built by weaving inconsistencies with false narratives together with self-serving tales of greed and lies and hiding the ball. And like all good fiction tales, in this one, there's fiction within the fiction. If after five months of evidence you just don't believe them, if after five months of evidence you actually think they bear some responsibility, they did something wrong, they could have done more, they breached the standard of care, if after five months you believe that, they have created for you what the best fiction stories have.

They created a choose-your-own-adventure where you

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can turn to the fiction within the fiction. If you don't believe them, if you do think they messed up, if you do think they are responsible, if the evidence is just too much in our favor and you don't buy the tale that LAN and VNA did nothing wrong, how about this? Maybe this will work. The kids aren't hurt. Not at all.

For months, the Story 2 storytellers have referred to what happened in Flint as a crisis. They have vehemently pointed their Story 2 fingers at anyone and everyone who's ever been elected to local government, to state government, at the EPA or hired to work in state or Federal Government, blaming them for the crisis that happened in Flint.

It was a manmade disaster when everyone else was responsible. But in the great pivot, in the failsafe chapter, in the choose-your-own-adventure chapter which only comes in you reject their excuses and you reject their denial of responsibility, well, then there actually was no crisis. At least not for Aundreya or Riley or Emir or Daylaana. They weren't hurt. Nothing to see here.

They want you to believe that when they and everyone else was referring to the Flint Water Crisis, they meant the crisis that affected maybe 16 percent of the homes in Flint.

And certainly did not affect those four children.

And in doing so, in the great pivot, they want you to stare at the sun without drinking blinking. They want you to

forget the Pieper article among other things, which expert after expert after expert relied upon. The Pieper article that told us that in August of 2015, by August 2015 two or three or four months after Veolia left the City of Flint, that 88 percent of the homes in Flint had lead.

And if you believe that, then perhaps VNA did nothing wrong. Perhaps LAN did nothing wrong.

Story 1 does not have a backup story. Story 1 doesn't have a pivot story. Story 1 is not a choose-your-own-adventure. Story 1 is the story. Story 1 is true.

Story 2 comes with caveat upon caveat upon caveat.

Backup story upon backup story upon backup story where science isn't science. Where safe isn't safe. Where a crisis is not a crisis. And where four kids with significantly high lead levels in their bones simply were not hurt.

During this trial, Story 1 was built brick by brick by brick with evidence. Story 2 was a house made out of straw.

In Story 1, raw Flint River water is more corrosive and requires more treatment than water from Lake Huron. For most of this trial, that wasn't even an issue. Our first witness, Dr. John Hoaglund, he talked to you about scaling, about pH and alkalinity, about corrosivity, about how molecules dance in order to explain to you the water chemistry

of the Flint River all in an effort to try to get us to understand what was coming into the plant in its raw form.

And throughout this trial, at least until early July, near the end, that testimony was uncontroverted. It was not questioned. Even Warren Green, one of the Story 2 authors, agreed that water from the Flint River is more corrosive in its natural form than water from Lake Huron.

But in one of the later chapters of Story 2, the crisis management story, VNA's water chemistry expert, Graham Gagnon, came here as the anti-Hoaglund to talk to you about water chemistry. This is the man they brought to court to tell you everything an expert knows about water chemistry, about corrosivity, about how the corrosivity affects the pipes and the infrastructure and the way the water interacted with those pipes.

But unlike Dr. Hoaglund, unlike Warren Green,
Dr. Gagnon would not even admit on the stand that water from
the Flint River was more corrosive in its natural form than
water from Lake Huron.

Judge Levy had to ask him directly, "I think we're going to get to that. But do you -- maybe you don't know if the Flint River is just more corrosive before treatment than Lake Huron was before treatment?"

And then she asked Mr. Maimon, "Is that what you want to know?"

And Mr. Maimon said, "Yeah, that's exactly what I 1 2 want. And if you don't know, just tell me you don't know." 3 And Dr. Gagnon, their water chemistry expert who came 4 here as their expert to talk to you about water chemistry, he 5 didn't even know or testify that he didn't know whether water 6 from the Flint River was more corrosive than water from Lake 7 Huron. 8 During those months when this was not an issue, we 9 saw published articles about this. We heard testimony about this. It was clear that Flint River water was more corrosive. 10 11 The Pieper article told us in no uncertain terms. Articles 12 with expert upon expert upon expert relied upon. The Flint 13 River water was a more corrosive and unstable water source. Not only would he not say that the Flint River water 14 15 was more corrosive, he got on that stand and said he didn't 16 think there was lead in the kids' schools. He had not seen 17 any documents to that effect. And more importantly, because 18 of his experience and his expertise, schools just generally 19 don't get as much lead because of the size of their pipes. 20 He didn't look at Exhibit 5085 from Aundreya Teed's school, which shows that on October 24 and 31, lead levels 21 22 were as high as 326 parts per billion in 2015 in her school. 23 He didn't talk to you about Durant-Tuuri-Mott 24 Elementary School where Emir Sherrod went. Where in November 25 of 2015, lead levels in some places were as high as

2,856 parts per billion.

He didn't review or talk about or even know that at Daylaana Ware's school in November of 2015, lead levels were as high as 349 parts per billion.

And when it came to the chemistry of the Flint River and whether it was more corrosive, he just couldn't do it. He wouldn't do it. And when he got pushed to give a straight answer, he said, "I don't know." That's their man. That's their guy. That's their expert on water chemistry. And it did not stop there.

Dr. Gagnon, one of the final two storytellers who came here to testify, he told you that whether the Flint River was more corrosive didn't even matter. It didn't even matter. Let that sink in.

VNA's water chemistry expert testifying at trial about the Flint Water Crisis, a crisis involving corrosion, corrosion occurring from water from the Flint River, told you that the chemistry and composition and corrosivity of that water just did not matter. Boldly, blatantly, and unapologetically. And if you believe that, then perhaps VNA did nothing wrong.

In Story 2, VNA's not the only one that brought you some questionable science and experts to talk about that science. For years, Warren Green and LAN analyzed and made proposals and wrote reports about how to treat and how to make

better Flint's water treatment plan and distribution system.
Report after report after report.

And in those reports before damage control, before crisis management mode, LAN had no problem differentiating, separating, softening from corrosion control.

In his first report that Warren Green ever wrote on page 3-11, he's got softening. And on page 3-12 he's got corrosion control. Softening became corrosion control when it had to. But don't be mistaken. Softening is not corrosion control.

In Story 1, the true story, y'all have heard about this June 26, 2013, meeting that happened between some folks from the MDEQ, folks from the city, and some folks from LAN. This big meeting on June 26, 2013.

In Story 1, when that meeting took place, Warren

Green and everyone there were told by Stephen Busch that Flint
would be doing two six-month rounds of monitoring. Then a

corrosion-control study. And then determining what the proper
corrosion control would be.

In Story 1, the true story, Warren Green absolutely knew and during this trial admitted that engineering best practices were to do a corrosion-control study before the Flint River went online.

And I asked him, "You just told us a few minutes ago and you told us yesterday, it would be best practices to

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perform a corrosion-control study for the Flint River before
 2
      putting it into use as a water source, right?"
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               His answer, "Correct."
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               In Story 1, when he heard from Steve Busch that they
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      were going to be doing two six-month rounds of monitoring
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      rather than real corrosion control, the first thing Warren
 7
      Green said to Stephen Busch, by his own admission on the
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      stand, "I don't typically get in anybody's face, you know.
 9
      But I did talk to him about corrosion control. When he said
      that, I said, 'Steve, I don't understand this.'"
10
11
               Well, if softening is corrosion control and the plant
12
      was going to be softening, what was there not to understand?
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               Warren Green, who had worked on issues involving the
      plant for 15 years, whose experience in water engineering, in
14
15
      water treatment, in utility design was touted by LAN
      throughout this trial. He never said anything more.
16
17
               In Story 1, the true story, Warren Green never
18
      insisted on a corrosion-control study. Warren Green never
19
      warned anybody about what would happen without using proper
      corrosion controls.
20
21
               In Story 1, the true story, Mike Glasgow told us that
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      Flint's water distribution system was dilapidated.
23
               "Did you ever ask your superiors for data and
24
      information on the distribution system prior to the spigot
25
      being opened?
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1 A. I would say yes.

Q. Is that how you knew it was in a dilapidated condition?

A. Yes."

In Story 1, the true story, the Flint Water Treatment Plant where Warren Green spent over 15 years of his career, at least throughout those years at times, it was undermanned, it was understaffed. The staff was under-trained.

And in Story 1, the true story, despite the dilapidated distribution system, despite Flint's dilapidated infrastructure, despite the plant being undermanned with people under-trained, when Warren Green found out that Flint would not be doing a corrosion-control study, when he found out that the test run failed, he didn't tell anyone in Flint that they needed to do one either time. He didn't light himself on fire. He didn't write a letter to the governor. He didn't write a letter to the MDEQ. He didn't write a letter to the President of the United States. He didn't write a letter to the City of Flint to one of the emergency managers.

In Story 1, the true story, Warren Green sat on his hands waiting for a KWA payday. And when we talk about LAN and we talk about Warren Green, let's not forget as we heard at the very beginning of this trial that Warren Green is LAN, and LAN is Warren Green. And LAN is LAD. And LAD is LAN.

And Jeff Hansen is LAN. And LAN is Jeff Hansen. And Jeff Hansen is LAD and LAD is Jeff Hansen.

We heard from Edward Benes. You probably -- and I don't mean any disrespect to Mr. Benes, but you may not even remember him. So I'm going to play just a short clip of his testimony when talking about LAN and LAD. Let's hear from Mr. Benes.

(Recording Played)

MR. STERN: For 15 years, every LAN employee was leased from LAD. Year after year after year after year after year. Every single one. Every single employee.

Warren Green's W-2 shows that he was an employee of LAD. Jeff Hansen's W-2 shows that he was employed by LAD. In their 2013 proposal to the City of Flint to do work on the treatment plant, they held themselves out as one company with resources across the world.

We get to another jury instruction on vicarious liability. Vicarious liability is fancy legal words. And what it says is in this case, there is no dispute -- as I just showed you some evidence of -- there is no dispute that Warren Green and Jeffrey Hansen were employed by the Leo A Daly Company, LAD.

You must determine whether LAD exercised or retained the right to exercise day-to-day control or supervision of their specific work activities in connection with their work

on the Flint Water Treatment Plant.

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2
               May I use the ELMO for a second? Is that a problem?
 3
     It's okay. May I just walk up for a minute?
 4
               THE COURT: I don't want you to go too close without
 5
     a mask.
 6
               MR. STERN: That's okay. I'm going to hold it right
 7
             On the verdict form, and it's a long, long verdict
     here.
 8
     form. There's going to be a question, and it's Question
 9
     number 6. Question 6 on your verdict form is about LAN and
10
     TAD.
11
               "Did LAD exercise or retain the right to exercise
12
     day-to-day control or supervision of the specific work
     activities of Warren Green and Jeff Hansen in connection with
13
      their work on the Flint Water Treatment Plant?"
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15
               The answer is yes. There's no evidence to the
16
      contrary. LAN is LAD. LAD is LAN. They were paid by LAD.
17
     They held themselves out as LAD.
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               The reason it says, "Verdict form Question 6," is
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     because we got it this morning, and I couldn't include it in
20
     my slides. I'm sorry.
21
               In Story 1, the true story, Warren Green sat in
22
     meetings with and got to know Howard Croft, a man who by his
23
     own admission knew little, if anything, about corrosion
24
     control.
25
               In Story 1, the true story, Warren Green sat in
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meetings with and got to know Mike Glasgow, a man who by his own admission when he sat for his F1 license which everyone talked about is necessary to run a Water Treatment Plant, he told us he wasn't even really qualified to sit through that test and had to jump through hoops in order to take it.

But in Story 2, the damage control story, Warren Green was shut out, despite being asked to come train the folks at the Water Treatment Plant on softening.

In Story 2, the damage control story, no one would listen to Warren Green except when they asked him to work on the capital improvement program and reprice the upgrades for the Flint Water Treatment Plant and design the phosphate feed system that was actually in an earlier proposal from LAN that they took out.

And by the way, if softening is corrosion control, why did no one ever put it in writing? Not LAN. Not the city, not the MDEQ. No one.

In Story 1, when Dayne Walling first ran for mayor, he lost. Dayne Walling, who after finishing his Rhodes
Scholarship education, brought his family with his wife to
Flint to raise their kids. In Story 1, the true story,
Mayor Walling was elected to serve as mayor only after the guy who beat him resigned.

In Story 1, the true story, Mayor Walling then ran for reelection. And within hours after being reelected to a

second term, he was neutered of his power by state statute, because Flint was in an emergency financially. So much so that for a time, he lost his salary. So much so that when he went into his office day after day after day, for a long time, he did so with no official duties, with no power, and with no paycheck. But he still showed up every day.

And despite being neutered of all of his power, despite knowing nothing at the time about water treatment or about corrosion control or about how to make the water safe or whether it was safe at all, despite knowing little, if anything at all in realtime about the Flint Water Treatment Plant, he still went to his office and met with citizens of Flint every day to listen to their concerns, to talk to them.

And despite his education, which probably would have allowed him to do a ton of other things, he never bailed. He never pivoted. He tried his best, as he said, to at least add some comfort to his community.

Mayor Walling tried to figure out solutions to problems he didn't even understand. In Story 1, the true story, Mayor Walling, when it hit the fan, he didn't creatively pivot to damage control or crisis management. He's a Rhodes scholar, but he didn't write a choose-your-own-adventure book or add more chapters.

In Story 1, the true story, when it hit the fan,
Mayor Walling wrote to the EPA and insisted that they put

somebody on the Flint Technical Advisory Group. He wrote to Governor Snyder and begged for help. He wrote to the President of the United States and asked for help.

In Story 1, the true story, Mayor Walling is as much haunted by that moment where he flipped the switch, which they showed you time after time after time as he is about what was not included in VNA's report.

But in Story 2, the damage control story,

Mayor Walling failed in his duties, which he didn't have. He

failed to exert any power over the situation, power which he

didn't have. He failed to use his vast experience and

understanding in water chemistry and water treatability, which

he didn't have, to fix a solution which he didn't understand.

Dayne Walling told us honestly how this haunted him.

And his own notes, his own notes are filled with honest
questions and earnest prayers and confusion. It hurts me, a
man of compassion not putting people's lives at risk but
working hard with people who can get it fixed. Flint River,
lead, costs. I won't turn my head.

But in Story 2, the crisis management story, they lay blame at his feet. In Story 1, Mayor Walling stayed in Flint even after he lost his reelection bid where he still lives today. For the Story 2 tellers, he's one of the villains.

When it comes to Howard Croft, Story 1 is built on facts. Story 2, the damage control story, when it comes to

Croft, is built on spin and innuendo and tales of deceit where Mr. Croft hid LeeAnne Walters's test results.

In Story 1, though, the truth was revealed that everyone, including Miguel Del Toral, looked at the Walters's lead results as a one-off, especially when testing revealed that her neighbors had no lead in their tap water. Let's hear from Miguel Del Toral.

(Recording Played)

MR. STERN: And if you have any doubts about Miguel Del Toral's testimony, if you have any doubts about Miguel, who on his own dime went to LeeAnne Walters's and did some work to try and find out what the issues were at her house, remember what Mike Glasgow said.

Mr. Maimon asked him, "What did Miguel Del Toral tell you about whether or not he needed high lead levels to know there was a problem?

A. Yeah. He told me he did not need the high lead levels to realize there was an issue."

But in Story 2, the damage control story, you need to believe that Croft and other city officials who clearly knew as much about corrosion control as they did about time travel purposefully hid information about the lead levels in Ms. Walters's home. Despite knowing little if anything about corrosion control or water treatment or what her levels meant or why it mattered.

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In order to believe Story 2, the damage control story, you have to believe that having nothing to gain personally or professionally, Howard Croft was central to the conspiracy wherein they were going to poison kids no matter what. Story 2, the damage control story, when it comes to Howard Croft is a story of a man who for no particular reason became a subversive, nefarious, highly scheming man. Poisoning a community for some personal gain in ways no one articulated with a knowledge base everyone heard he didn't have, for reasons no one can explain. Story 2, the damage control story, is the one where two very large water engineering companies blames the guys who everyone admits knew absolutely nothing about corrosion control for the corrosion that happened in Flint. And if you believe that, then perhaps VNA and LAN did nothing wrong. Story 2, the damage control story, was written by the engineers for the engineers to absolve the engineers of all fault whatsoever for the corrosion that occurred on their watch through, at least October of 2015, in the pipes and water system that VNA was committed to looking at from the Water Treatment Plant that LAN was committed to upgrading.

In Story 2, the damage control story, if VNA had been told about LeeAnne Walters's high test results, it would have made all the difference in the world. According to Story 2,

that would have been a game changer.

But in Story 1, the true story, it wouldn't have mattered at all. In Story 2, the choose-your-own-adventure, VNA claims that if they had lit themselves on fire, if they had marched into Governor Snyder's office, pounded on his desk and got in face and said, "You have got to go back to DWSD for Flint no matter what," that he would have thrown them out of the office and shut the door.

But a few chapters earlier or a few chapters later or perhaps in the same chapter of Story 2, they insist that the LeeAnne Walters's test results would have made all the difference.

You need to ask yourself how those two things can coexist at the same time. If their defense is that no one was ever going back to DWSD, even though they did, and their other defense is that had they known about the Walters's test results, it would have made all the difference, you have to try and look at both things at the same time. And one is in front of you, one is behind you, and it's simply impossible. VNA cannot have it both ways. They literally want you to stare at a unicorn while keeping a cyclops in your rearview mirror. Look at this unless I need to you look at this. Look at that unless I need you to look at this.

In Story 2, everyone in government, the state, the city, the EPA was hiding the Walters information from them.

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They were hiding it, because -- we never really found out why they were hiding it. They never explained it in Story 2. There's no evidence of why anyone would have. There's no evidence of anyone who would have benefited financially from going to the KWA other than perhaps VNA and LAN, who both were hoping to get contracts to do work on the KWA. There's no evidence of any political or personal gain for any of the government folks who were involved. But in Story 1, no one hid anything from anyone. Story 1, Mike Glasgow explained that he believed that LeeAnne Walters's home was a one-off. He said, "After sampling from her residence a second time, I sent letters to immediate neighbors asking to collect water samples. Both lead and copper were not detected. Lead was not detected." We've already played for you, I've already played for you the clip from Miguel Del Toral -- I won't play it again -where he says that was not indicative of a larger problem in realtime while he was there on the ground on his own dime. Howard Croft told us that LeeAnne Walters in realtime was a one-off. Let's hear from Howard Croft. (Recording Played) In Story 1, Mayor Walling told us that what was going on in LeeAnne Walters's house in realtime was believed to be a one-off.

"Q. You already stated during your testimony a

minute ago that you believed the Walters's residence was a one-off situation, correct?"

And he said, "Yes."

Rob Bincsik, who came to court called by VNA to testify about how concerned he was about this large problem in Flint, even he admitted that ultimately:

"Q. And so you were saying here to Mr. Glasgow,
Mr. Croft, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Wright is that you were happy
to hear that none of the neighbors had lead in their water -had any lead detected, because if they had, that would point
to a much larger problem in the area, and perhaps a systemwide
problem. That's what you told those people?"

And he said, "Correct."

And I want you to seriously consider this. I mean, I want you to seriously consider everything. But I especially want you in this moment to consider this. Please consider that each of these defendants, each of whom say they didn't warn, because they didn't need to. These water engineering experts who despite knowing that there was no corrosion control, who despite knowing that the entire infrastructure was comprised primarily of lead pipes and lead fixtures simply stood by while they were waiting to get perhaps a larger payday.

These engineers are using Ms. Walters as the foundational piece of their defense. Ms. Walters, who by all

accounts got the EPA to listen, who by all accounts got Miguel Del Toral to listen, who by all accounts got Marc Edwards to listen, who by all accounts got Dr. Mona Hanna-Attisha to listen, who by all accounts got Governor Snyder to listen, because she got all of the others involved.

These defendants, water engineers who were hired to solve the problems that the city and the state couldn't, who claimed they had no power to do anything of substance when it came to getting Flint back to the DWSD are using a Flint mom's situation as the foundational piece of their defense, a Flint mom who got everyone to listen. Everyone the engineers say wouldn't have listened to them. And if you believe that and you believe them, then perhaps LAN and VNA did nothing wrong.

In Story 1, the true story, when Michigan's executive office led by Governor Snyder determined that there was an E. coli problem in Flint, they did what they could to fix it. When they found out that there was a TTHM problem in Flint, they did what they could to fix it. When they found out there was a Legionella problem in Flint, they did what they could to fix it. And when ultimately they figured out that there was a lead problem in Flint that would affect the public health and safety, within two weeks, they were back on Detroit water.

In Story 1 when Governor Snyder had credible information from Dr. Mona Hanna-Attisha, from Miguel Del Toral, from Marc Edwards, he did everything he could as

quickly as he could to get Flint back to Detroit. He did and Flint did.

And despite that, despite having no education in water chemistry and corrosion control, despite being the one who actually found a way to get Flint back to the DWSD, by video, he said here on the stand and he took responsibility for the state's role in the Flint Water Crisis. He took responsibility for what happened to Aundreya and Riley and Emir and Daylaana. He didn't beg off. He didn't pivot. He didn't create a new chapter.

In Story 1, the true story, orthophosphates were needed to make the water safe. First and foremost, our expert, Richard Humann came and told you that the city should have continued to feed orthophosphates into the water even after the switch from the DWSD to the Flint River. Plain and simply.

In the jury instructions, you're going to read about professional negligence. This is getting into the heart of proving that LAN and VNA are responsible for what happened to our four clients. The plaintiffs in this case allege that the two defendants, LAN and VNA each committed professional negligence.

The plaintiffs bear the burden of proving each element of their professional negligence claim with respect to each of the two defendants. For each defendant, each

plaintiff has the burden to prove that, A, the defendant breached the standard of care for a professional engineer. B, the plaintiff sustained injury resulting in damages. And, C, that the defendant's alleged breach of the standard of care was a proximate cause of the plaintiff's injury and damages.

Now, when you get the instructions or the verdict form, A is not going to be highlighted and italicized and made red and underlined. I did that for you, because here the letter A has real meaning. The defendants alleged breach of the standard of care does not need to be the proximate cause. It needs to be a proximate cause.

And we'll talk about that more in a minute. But for months and months and months, you heard about scope of work.

You heard about contracts. You heard people testify, experts for the defendants get on the stand and say, "I don't know if it was in their contract. I don't know what was in their scope."

Or, "It wasn't in their contract. It wasn't in their scope."

When you look at the jury instructions, read them closely. They're dense. No disrespect. They're boring. But a professional engineer's standard of care is not defined by the language of their contract. And when they stand up, if they talk about scope, if they talk about contracts, somewhere in your minds, store it. Put it on your hard drive.

A professional engineer's standard of care is not

defined by their contract.

We just talked for a minute about the letter A, and I pink-purple A thing for you just to make it stand out. This is important. There may be more than one proximate cause of a plaintiff's injury. A defendant's professional negligence is a cause of a plaintiff's injury if it was a substantial factor in bringing his or her injuries about. To be a substantial factor, a cause must not merely be -- sorry. Must not -- must not be merely a slight or trivial cause of a plaintiff's injuries. You may, however, decide that a defendant's professional negligence is a substantial factor, even if you assigned a relatively small percentage of fault to that defendant.

Now, I don't show you that, because I think you should assign a relatively smart percentage of fault to these defendants. When my partner, Moshe Maimon, gets up here to talk to you about damages, about apportionment, he's going to tell you why. I show you that to show you that "substantial factor" doesn't mean it has to be a large percentage, but we think it is.

Let's talk about standard of care. If I was allowed to give you, like, one index card, which I'm not. If I was allowed to take notes for you, which I'm not. If I was allowed to hand you anything, which I'm not, I would want you to take this with you. These words. The exact standard of

care as defined by Richard Humann.

"Engineering is an important and learned profession.

As members of this profession, engineers are expected to exhibit the highest standards of honesty and integrity.

Engineering has a direct and vital impact on the quality of life for all people.

"Accordingly, the services provided by engineers require honesty, impartiality, fairness, and equity and must be dedicated to the protection of public health, safety, and welfare.

"Engineers must perform under a standard of professional behavior that requires adherence to the highest principles of ethical conduct."

Honesty, integrity, impartiality, fairness, ethical conduct, safety, welfare.

30,000 foot view. I'm going to talk in the next few minutes about what Mr. Humann says that they did -- that these defendants did not do to meet the standard of care. But 30,000 feet. Just looking at this from 30,000 feet. You've sat here for five months of testimony every day on time at 8:30. You've heard from close to 50 witnesses during this trial.

Before we talk about what Mr. Humann says LAN and VNA did or didn't do, ask yourself based on everything you've heard, did VNA and LAN act honestly? Did VNA and LAN act with

1 integrity? Did VNA and LAN act to protect the health, safety, 2 and general welfare of Aundreya, Riley, Emir, and Daylaana? 3 When it comes to VNA in particular, the jury 4 instruction that you're going to get says, "Plaintiffs allege 5 that VNA breached the standard of care by failing to recommend 6 one or both of the following two options to the City of 7 Flint." 8 1, "The immediate implementation of orthophosphate 9 corrosion inhibitors." And/or, 2, "A return to receiving water from the DWSD, from the Detroit Water and Sewerage 10 11 Department." 12 It's actually very simple. What Richard Humann said 13 is, "Use orthophosphates or go back to Detroit. Use orthophosphates or turn off the spigot." 14 15 But it's not just Richard Humann. Let's hear one 16 more time from Miguel Del Toral. 17 (Recording Played) 18 It's as simple as that. MR. STERN: 19 Mr. Humann got into some more detail in his testimony 20 about what the violations were. And the first thing he says 21 about VNA -- and that's not Mr. Humann. It's William Fahey 22 who testified, and he was one of the first VNA witnesses. 23 The first thing Mr. Humann said was VNA needed to 24 inform the city that an orthophosphate feed system was 25 necessary. Mr. Humann said that the honesty, the integrity,

and the obligation to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the general public required it. And he says that VNA did not meet that standard of care.

And we know that there was no mention of orthophosphates in their report, and we also know -- and this is a quote from Mr. Humann. "Well, we -- you know, we communicate our recommendations through our reports. That's a mechanism that we use. So it's important for our clients to understand our recommendations."

There's no recommendation for orthophosphates or for an orthophosphate feed system anywhere in VNA's final report. In fact, we know that the report calls on polyphosphates, polyphosphates over and over again.

And, in fact, VNA did the opposite. Instead of recommending an orthophosphate feed system or any of the other things that Mr. Humann says they needed to do or should have done, over and over and over again in front of people from the community, in front of emergency managers who knew nothing about corrosion control, in a city that was in financial crisis, on February 18, 2015, VNA repeatedly told everyone that their water was safe.

The second thing that Mr. Humann says about VNA is that they needed to address corrosion control to deal with the potential for lead leaching out of the pipes. We know that they didn't address corrosion control for lead. In fact, they

took references to lead out of the final report. On its face, 2 if you believe Mr. Humann, that's a violation. 3 We know that they didn't recommend corrosion control 4 for lead, because Marvin Gnagy told us that the polyphosphates 5 that they recommended in the report were for red water. 6 Well, you were suggesting a polyphosphate feed, 7 right? 8 I was suggesting that for the red water, yes." 9 The third thing that Mr. Humann says that VNA should 10 have done was to insist on an orthophosphate. He said that 11 the standard of care requires it. We know that that didn't 12 happen. 13 In fact, Depin Chen recommended a poly and an orthophosphate blend in one of his drafts. Add corrosion 14 15 control measures. Add poly-orthophosphate to finished water. Add corrosion control. Install poly-orthophosphate and feed 16 17 systems. But that never made its way to the report. On its 18 face, if you believe Mr. Humann, and you should, that's a violation of the standard of care. 19 20 And if you don't believe the draft, if you think it's 21 something that someone created from trial, let's hear from 22 Mr. Chen, VNA's engineer who wrote it himself. 23 (Recording Played) 24 MR. STERN: In Story 1, VNA brought you Dr. Bellamy. He was their \$250,000 man. He was one of their experts. And 25

he told you that VNA acted appropriately, that they did not breach the standard of care. And here's why. Assuming that Mr. Gnagy recommended orthophosphate for lead corrosion to Mr. Bincsik in their oral conversation, by doing so, VNA met the standard of care to meet its duty. That's what he said, and perhaps he's right.

But we know that Mr. Gnagy didn't recommend orthophosphates for anything. And all of the recommendations that involved any type of phosphate in the report or spoke to corrosion control in the report were all about red and dirty and smelly water.

The second thing that Bellamy says -- sorry -- Dr. Bellamy says is, "Assuming VNA recommended in its final report orthophosphate for lead corrosion, by doing so, VNA met the standard of care." He might be right. But we know with certainty from the horse's mouth that any recommendations in VNA's final report had nothing to do with lead.

Their recommendations had to do with red water. And no matter how many times they try and tell you both ways that the guy that stood up there and said it's red water, really didn't mean it. Look at the report and look at his testimony. Until trial, all of the recommendations were about red and dirty water. And none of them had anything to do with lead.

And third, Dr. Bellamy, their expert, the quarter of a million dollar man who came and testified before you, said,

"Assuming that VNA recommended in its final report that the City of Flint and the MDEQ conduct a corrosion-control study. By doing so, VNA met the standard of care."

We've been over the VNA report 20 times during this trial. It's in evidence. If y'all can find in that report where VNA recommended a corrosion-control study to anybody and if you can find those words in that report, you will be the first eight people in the history of the world that will have been able to.

When he was cross-examined, my partner, Moshe Maimon, asked him, they looked at this part of the report, this part that talked about contracting with your engineer and initiating discussions with the state about the addition of a .5 milligrams per liter phosphate.

This was what was in the report, and this is what

Dr. Bellamy relied on when he said that VNA met its standard

of care, because here they recommended an orthophosphate.

Despite the fact that the man who put the words in the record,

Marvin Gnagy said no such thing. And, in fact, said the

opposite.

"Q. When you read VNA's final report as you testified to in your deposition, you saw the recommendation to contract with your engineer and initiate discussions with the state on the addition of a corrosion control chemical to be dealing with orthophosphates for lead, true?"

And he said --1 2 "Q. That's what you said, right? This does -- you 3 said under oath this does not relate to the red water 4 problems, right? 5 That was by interpretation of that .5, that's 6 correct." 7 VNA's expert, who says they met the standard of care, 8 that's the testimony. He says that they recommended something 9 based on a report that the guy who wrote it says means something completely different. That is Story 2. 10 11 And finally, when it comes to VNA, Richard Humann 12 said that VNA needed to inform the city that returning to 13 Detroit was the best and safest option. We know that didn't happen. Depin Chen, "Seems that reconnecting to the DWSD will 14 15 be the best solution." We know that that recommendation 16 wasn't made. Rob Nicholas, before VNA was ever even on the job 17 18 said in writing internally to nobody but folks from VNA that, 19 "The simple solution is to just buy Detroit water, and that 20 solves the problem." 21 Joseph Nasuta, one of VNA's engineers, sent an email 22 internally to Gnagy and Chen and said, "The quickest and maybe 23 the safest option is to return to Detroit water. We can say 24 we have not evaluated the cost impacts of that option if we

have not, but we need to tell BD that it's an option." And

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then at the bottom, he says, "Keep this in the group."

And William Fahey, William Fahey in 2016, I guess in a moment of clarity or reminiscence or "I told you so" said, "Now you know why I was so adamant about taking the position that the best available alternative was to go back on Detroit water."

And we know that never made it in the report despite all of the internal emails.

On your verdict form, you are going to have to answer a question, "Did Veolia North America breach the standard of care for a professional water engineer?"

Document after document after document, testimony upon testimony upon testimony, witness after witness after witness with experts on our side that say they did and experts on their side that say they didn't, experts who relied on the meaning of a report that the author says it didn't mean.

I submit to you that when you answer that question, it is absolutely yes. Question number 2 on your verdict form.

Now, let's talk about LAN. This is another one of the jury instructions from the Court. Plaintiffs allege that LAN breached the standard of care by failing to sufficiently recommend the use of orthophosphate corrosion inhibitors to the City of Flint when it switched its water supply to the Flint River and/or sufficiently or adequately warn against operation of the Flint Water Treatment Plant without use of

orthophosphate corrosion inhibitors prior to the switch of water source to the Flint River.

Again, it's very simple. Use orthophosphates or don't turn on the spigot. I'm not going to play the clip from Miguel Del Toral again just in the interest of time. But you heard him. I asked him the longest -- well, you've heard a lot of longwinded guestions from me.

But I asked him a very long-winded question. I asked him about all the stuff, "And would that indicate to you that there's a problem?"

And he looked at me during his deposition and by video looked at you during trial and said, "I didn't need any of that. You tell me you've got no corrosion control. You tell me you've got lead pipes. I don't need anything else. You've got a problem. And it's as simple as that."

The first thing that Mr. Humann said about LAN was that they were required to inform the city that they needed to treat with an orthophosphate and what the risks of not doing so were. We know they didn't do that. We know they didn't do it. They admit they didn't do it. They brought to you Professor Desmond Lawler, who said it would have been wrong to add an orthophosphate.

"Q. Now, you're aware that Mr. Humann has opined that he felt that orthophosphates should have been used from the start as of April 2014. You're aware of that?

1 Α. I am aware of that, yes. 2 And do you agree with that opinion? 3 I definitely do not agree with that opinion, Α. sir." 4 5 That was Desmond Lawler's testimony on the stand 6 despite the fact that everybody knows that once 7 orthophosphates were added back to the water, once Flint went 8 back to the DWSD and then continued adding additional 9 orthophosphates, the problems got better and ultimately ended. And then in some twist of fate or I don't know what 10 11 happened while he was on the stand. After an hour and 25 12 minutes or an hour and 30 minutes of telling you over and over 13 and over again that softening was the appropriate thing to do, that softening was the right thing to do, that all the 14 15 literature supports softening, that softening is corrosion 16 control, at the very, very end of his testimony, my partner 17 asked him, "Agree or disagree, water softening is not at all 18 the same thing as corrosion control?" And he said, "I agree." 19 Five months of softening is corrosion control. 20 Softening is corrosion control. Didn't need to do anything. 21 Nothing to see here. It was the right thing to do. 22 proper thing to do. Their expert who didn't make as much as 23 Dr. Bellamy but still made \$80,000 to come to court to tell 24 you that LAN did nothing wrong, a premise based on the fact 25 that softening is corrosion control, at the very end of his

testimony looked you all in the eyes and told my partner when it came to water softening, water softening is not at all the same thing as corrosion control.

The second thing that Mr. Humann said that LAN needed to do and didn't was inform the city that they needed to include a phosphate feed system in their plant design. You may not remember Jeff Hansen, either, although his name has been used quite a bit. I think he was our second witness. He worked for LAN. He was paid by LAD. LAD was Jeff Hansen, LAN was Jeff Hansen. You heard all of it.

We know with certainty that LAN didn't recommend a phosphate feed system. And you might not remember this, because it happened so early in the trial. But Jeff Hansen actually had a note in an earlier report when talking about the Flint Water Treatment Plant to add phosphate feed here. And it never made its way into the report. And we sure as heck know that it never made its way into the plant until after Flint had already switched back to DWSD at the end of 2015 and early 2016.

Jeff Hansen:

"Q. Okay, but in any event, there's no question in your mind that in 2011, the note said, 'add phosphate feed,' was your handwriting?

A. That looked to be my handwriting."

The third thing that Richard Humann came and said

that LAN needed to do based on the standard of care, warn the 2 city that because they were not feeding orthophosphates into 3 the water, lead could leach to the water. 4 And they brought you -- I didn't have a photo of him, 5 but he came yesterday. We saw Brian Ramaley. We all remember 6 what he looked like. He's the final witness in Story 2. 7 When asked by my partner, Mr. Maimon, "And there in 8 the summer" -- sorry. Mr. Maimon didn't ask him this 9 question. When asked by David Kent, lawyers for LAN, "Was there 10 11 any basis for assuming that orthophosphates were required for 12 the operation of the plant in April 2014?" He said, "No." 13 Mr. Humann says, "Warn the city that because they 14 15 were not feeding orthophosphates into the water, lead could leach into the water." 16 17 And the expert they brought to talk to you about that said there was no basis for adding orthophosphates or assuming 18 19 they were necessary. 20 So if, and you should believe Mr. Humann, you know 21 that they failed in this regard. It went on. 22 "Q. Was there any basis for LAN to conclude or for 23 any reasonable engineer to conclude that orthophosphates would 24 be required?" 25 And again, he said, "No."

And I submit to you, I submit to you when you get to 2 Question 1 on your verdict form, you ask yourself: 3 softening corrosion control? Is corrosion control softening? 4 Has LAN acted with the honesty and the integrity and in the 5 best interest of the health, welfare of the general public? 6 The answer to this question is: Did defendant LAN 7 breach the standard of care for a professional engineer? 8 And the answer is: Heck yes. 9 And when the defendants get up here, they are going 10 to bang on Mr. Humann. I promise you. Wait for it. They're 11 going to tell you he's an awful expert. They're going to say, 12 "He didn't review nearly as many depositions as he should have. He didn't look at all the emails. He didn't watch the 13 trial for 400 hours or 200 hours or 150 hours. He just didn't 14 15 do enough work to be right." 16 Sometimes it's as easy as Miguel Del Toral said it 17 Sometimes 2 plus 2 does equal 4. You've got lead 18 infrastructure. You've got no corrosion control. You've got 19 And it cannot be overstated. It cannot be stated a problem. 20 enough when it comes to this trial that the word "crisis" just 21 means different things, depending on whether you're reading 22 Story 1 or Story 2 or the pivot chapter from Story 2, the 23 choose-your-own-adventure chapter. 24 In Story 1, the true story, the Flint Water Crisis 25 was systemwide and affected Aundreya, Riley, Emir, and

Daylaana.

In the main section of Story 2, the damage control story, the Flint Water Crisis was a tragic event that affected the residents of Flint, but it just wasn't their fault. The Story 2 pivot chapter, part of the choose-your-own-adventure part of Story 2, the Flint Water Crisis was a bad thing that affected some people but certainly not Aundreya, Riley, Emir, or Daylaana.

In Story 1, the true story, the Flint Water Crisis is something that actually affected all four of these kids in a profound way.

Story 1, the true story, is about very high bone lead levels. Dr. Specht told you that these four children have significant levels of lead in their bones. Dr. Bithoney told you that these children have thousands, thousands of micrograms of lead in their bones. And when it comes to Dr. Specht, the best these defendants can do is criticize him, because they say his technology is too new.

Why is measuring lead in a child's bones so important? Dr. Specht explained in great detail why this is so. Number 1, he says blood lead levels linked to turnover of red blood cells. That means that the cells are changing nonstop, and it's hard to measure the lead in the blood.

He talked about how for adults, the half-life of lead is about 30 days but that studies have shown for kids, the

half-life can be as short as a week. This means that in order to get accurate representative levels, blood tests would need to be done to get the right result in realtime at the exact time or as close to the exact time as the exposure.

In bones, the half-life is 10 to 30 years. When the lead leaves the blood, it is stored in the bones. And so there's not as much variability. It's not even close to the amount of variability when you measure lead in bones as when you measure it in blood.

These defendants are critical of Dr. Specht not because he's wrong. Not because they presented you any evidence whatsoever, not even an ounce that his measurements are off or that these kids didn't have thousands of micrograms of lead in their bones. Ask yourself who testified for these defendants that Dr. Specht is wrong. Again, you'd be the first eight people in this courtroom that can tell us.

They're critical, because it's unavailable, because it's too new. Dr. Specht, who has dedicated his life and his professional career to science, to perfecting new ways to measure old problems, VNA and LAN water engineering companies apparently don't believe that much in science when it comes to Aundreya, Riley, Emir, and Daylaana.

In Story 1, science is good. It's important, it's responsible. In Story 2, science is the bogeyman. It's bad. If all of us lived in Story 2, we may never have CT scans or

sonograms.

Two water engineering companies whose businesses rely on technology and science and innovation, in this case when it comes to Dr. Specht and the pXRF machine, it's bad. It's bad because it doesn't serve their purposes. And yet not a single witness took the stand live or by video or in any documents and told you that Dr. Specht was wrong. Not one person got up here and told you that these kids didn't have that lead in their bones.

That evidence which we presented is uncontroverted. You have experts that say, "Yes, there was a violation of the standard of care."

"No, there wasn't a violation of the standard of care."

But here you have an expert that says there were thousands of micrograms of lead in their bones. And on this side, you've got nothing, except that it's new technology.

But it's not just Dr. Specht who says that this is a good way to measure. We looked at the ATSDR. It's a mouthful. The Agency For Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. Let's see what they say about the bone scan.

Quote, "The development of noninvasive XRF techniques for measuring lead concentrations in bone has enabled the exploration of bone lead as a biomarker of lead exposure in children and in adults. Lead in bone is considered a

biomarker of cumulative exposure to lead."

There's nowhere in the ATSDR that says, "Don't do this, can't do it, not a good idea." In fact, they endorse it. Regardless of what VNA and LAN want you to believe when it comes to Dr. Specht, regardless of whether you're reading from the main sections of Story 2 or the pivot sections from Story 2, this is a story of high lead levels in these kids's bones.

It's a story of acquired brain injury. It's a story of cognitive deficits. At its core, it's a story of lost potential.

When Mr. Maimon gets up here and talks to you about damages, he's going to go into great detail about Dr. Krishnan and her work with these kids. But I want to touch on it for a minute. We brought you Dr. Mira Krishnan, the defendants brought you Dr. David Thompson.

Dr. Krishnan, who has extensive clinical experience in neuropsychology, a doctor who spent hours upon days performing tests of these kids, interviewing their parents, looking at their medical records, looking at their school records, watching them while they were being tested by her live in realtime for hours in Flint.

She interviewed their families. She read the depositions of their moms. She did a thorough and complete assessment of them. Dr. Krishnan who, when it comes to these

kids of all the experts who have testified in this case, were actually the only expert who heard their voices, who looked them in the eyes.

Dr. Thompson, who was paid 80 grand by VNA to come here to tell you that as part of the Pivot 2 chapter story choose-your-own-adventure, none of them were her.

Dr. Thompson who for 80 grand, as he put it, looked at records, read Krishnan's reports, read some articles, and met with lawyers.

Dr. Thompson, who in case you blame VNA and LAN for anything at all, was willing to come here and tell you that there was absolutely nothing wrong with any one of these four kids, so it just doesn't matter what LAN or VNA did wrong.

Dr. Thompson who at the time he sat in that chair, had never met a single one of them, who at the time he sat in that chair, had never spoken to a single one of their parents or any members of their families, Dr. Thompson who after every witness that testified referred to what happened in Flint as a crisis, Dr. Thompson came here and told you with a straight face that it was not a crisis, not for these four kids.

Four kids who by all accounts have never met each other. Four kids who by all accounts are just random kids that live in the same city. These are the four kids who weren't hurt in what has been referred to throughout this trial as the Flint Water Crisis.

So here's what Dr. Krishnan did. She evaluated each of them for cognitive and emotional impacts of lead exposure. She did interviews with their families and with the kids. She does neuropsychological testing. She reviewed their medical and school records. She reviewed the deposition testimony.

And when it came to Aundreya -- and Mr. Maimon will talk more about this -- she found that Aundreya suffered an acquired brain injury. And she found that the result of that brain injury, the deficits that she experiences are disinhibition, impulsivity, problems focusing, relative weakness in mathematics, weakness in verbal reasoning, social and mood problems, greater difficulty completing high school, college, or an advanced degree.

When it came to Riley Vanderhagen, also acquired brain injury with neurocognitive deficits that present as a history of learning problems, strong proactive interference, weakness in emotional self-regulation, deficits in visual reasoning, deficits in problem-solving flexibility, greater difficulty completing high school, college, or an advanced education.

When it came to Emir Sherrod, hyperactivity and difficulty playing quietly, impulsivity, poor focus, executive deficits, greater difficulty completing high school, college, or an advanced degree. All the result of his acquired brain injury.

Daylaana Ware, acquired brain injury. Problems focusing and inattention, oppositionality, impulsivity, deficits in visual reading, greater difficulty completing college, high school, or an advanced degree.

And if for some reason, VNA felt like you didn't believe Dr. Thompson, they brought you Dr. Gaitanis.

Dr. Gaitanis, who was paid \$600 an hour and sit in that chair and read for you chapter and verse from Story 2.

Dr. Gaitanis, who like Dr. Thompson, did nothing more than look at some records, nothing more than read Dr. Krishnan's reports, cherry-pick parts of cherry-picked articles to try and support his opinion.

Dr. Gaitanis who all he did were those things and met with lawyers. All in an effort for you to believe that what was or wasn't in VNA's report just didn't matter. Because like Dr. Thompson said, these kids weren't hurt. You heard Dr. Gaitanis consistently on cross-examination from Mr. Maimon refer to the "real world." Those were his words over and over and over again.

In the real world this. In the real world that. As if we were living in some other world with our clients that folks like Dr. Gaitanis do not live in. Dr. Gaitanis, who in case you blame VNA and LAN for anything, was willing to come in and tell you that the kids weren't hurt. Dr. Gaitanis, who like Dr. Thompson, had never met a single one of them.

Dr. Gaitanis, who like Dr. Thompson, never spoke to a single member of their families.

Because in the real world, in the real world, if a kid has a problem and I'm asked a question and I'm Dr. Gaitanis, I don't evaluate that kid. I don't meet that kid. I don't talk to his parents.

Dr. Gaitanis, who in 25 years has worked with ten lead poisoned kids. Because in his real world, in that real world, you can be an expert on lead poisoning, even if you only see ten kids over a quarter of a century.

Dr. Gaitanis, who isn't even the person at his own institution that someone would call if they had an issue with lead poisoning, because in his real world, in that real world, you don't need to be the person at your institution that somebody calls to be an expert on lead poisoning.

Dr. Gaitanis, who's never taught a single class on lead poisoning. Dr. Gaitanis, who's never published an article on lead poisoning. Dr. Gaitanis, who over and over and over and over again referred to this "real world" was referring repeatedly to the real world that exists in Story 2. And if you believe him and you believe Dr. Thompson, then perhaps VNA and LAN did nothing wrong.

Now, let's talk about causation in Story 1. And I'm almost done. We're back to a jury instruction. So thank you for your patience.

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"If you find that either defendant committed professional negligence and a plaintiff suffered an injury, you must next determine whether that defendant's professional negligence was a proximate cause of the plaintiff's injury." The words "proximate cause" mean first that the negligent conduct must have been a cause in fact of the plaintiff's injury. And second, that the plaintiff's injury must have been the type that is a natural and probable result of the negligent conduct. There may be more than one proximate cause of plaintiff's injury. We've already talked about this slide, and this is the one that talks about the relatively small percentage of fault in the last line. But it goes with the previous slide, and so I put it there for you a second time. And finally, "Plaintiffs may still satisfy their burden of proof on causation, even if defendants's negligence was not the last or only cause of their injuries. Plaintiffs may also satisfy their burden of proof if defendants's negligence acted in combination with some other causes or at the same time as some other causes." Finally, causation -- I say "finally" -- I may have

another slide.

Causation by multiple actors. You may decide that the conduct of neither, one, or both of the defendants was a proximate cause of plaintiffs' injuries. If you decide that

one of the defendants was professionally negligent and that such negligence was a proximate cause of plaintiff's injuries, it is not a defense that the conduct of the other defendant or other persons or entities also may have been a cause of his or her injuries.

Meaning that there could be a lot of pieces. It's a puzzle. You must give each defendant separate consideration as to whether its conduct was a proximate cause of each of the plaintiff's injuries.

I lied. To find that VNA's breach of the standard of care -- I didn't lie. I just was mistaken. I apologize.

"To find that VNA's breach of the standard of care was a substantial factor of a plaintiff's injury, you must find that the plaintiff has established by a preponderance of the evidence." Again, that scale.

If VNA had not breached its standard of care -- in other words, if VNA had done what Richard Humann says it needed to do, the city would have started using orthophosphates or returned to Detroit water at some point between February 10, 2015, when they first got to Flint, and October 16, 2015, when Flint switched back to the DWSD. And that doing so would have lowered the lead level in water the plaintiff may have consumed.

2, "The plaintiff consumed enough lead from water after that date to have caused or made worse his or her injury

or caused a separate or additional injury. Remember that. 2 underlined it. We're going to hear what Dr. Bithoney said in 3 a minute. A separate or additional injury." And, 3, "The lead from water consumed after that date 4 5 and not some other source caused or made worse plaintiff's 6 injury." 7 Finally, as the LAN, it's the same instruction except with some tweaks. 1, "If LAN had not breached the standard of 8 9 care, the city would have applied a sufficient amount of orthophosphate corrosion control inhibitor chemicals to avoid 10 11 excessive levels in the Flint River water or would not have 12 operated the Flint Water Treatment Plant without the use of an 13 orthophosphate corrosion inhibitor." That's the standard that Richard Humann testified 14 15 about. That's what he said they needed to do. 16 2, same as the last one, but with different dates. 17 "The plaintiff consumed enough lead from Flint water after 18 April 2014 to have caused or made worse his or her injury or caused a separate or additional injury." 19 20 And finally, 3, "The lead from Flint water consumed 21 after April 2014 and not some other source caused plaintiff's 22 injury." 23 Y'all remember Dr. Bithoney. He came over the course 24 of three weeks, I think. The first time he came, he was a 25 little harder to hear. And the second time he came, he wore

his microphone.

Dr. Bithoney has spent the last four decades of his life and career meeting with, treating, evaluating, and working with lead poisoned kids. Dr. Bithoney has written quite a number of peer-review articles on lead poisoning.

Dr. Bithoney told you that he, too, believes what Dr. Krishnan said about these kids, that they suffered from acquired brain injuries and that the deficits that she found in them are true and exist.

Dr. Bithoney first spoke to us generally about lead's toxic effect on kids, on their brains. Dr. Bithoney explained the types of deficits that kids who are lead poisoned generally suffer. Executive function deficits, decreased academic achievement, decrements in overall intelligence, reduced attention hyperactivity, adverse behavioral effects.

Dr. Bithoney also explained that the earlier in life that a kid is exposed to lead, the worse it's going to be for that kid over time.

The younger the child, the less the brain is formed, the more damage that will occur if that child is lead poisoned.

Dr. Bithoney explained that lead is -- I'm sorry.

Dr. Bithoney explained that lead is exquisitely poisonous to kids. Exquisitely poisonous to kids. It means it affects kids in ways it doesn't affect anybody else. And

then he explained that there is no known toxicity threshold for led.

His testimony when it came to each of these organizations was that all of these prestigious organizations had jumped in and said, "There's no level of lead that's known that does not cause damage to kids."

Dr. Bithoney explained the extensive and thorough work that he did in making his evaluations and coming to his conclusions in trying to find what caused Aundreya's and Riley's and Emir's and Daylaana's deficits in their brain injury. He talked about his differential diagnosis. He interviewed parents. He reviewed Dr. Krishnan's reports. He inspected the kids's medical and school records. He examined blood and bone results. He reviewed publications, periodicals. And then he conducted block by block geomapping.

He relied on the Pieper study, which showed systemwide water contamination. A study that has been referenced over and over and over again during this trial, which some folks have ignored, and some folks have relied upon.

In his geomapping, he found -- first off, his geomapping is something that's very rarely if ever done. He says this is never done in a standard lead poisoning clinic. But because this issue is so very important, we spent hours looking for alternative causes of lead poisoning. Why did

these kids have so much lead in their bodies? So we went, and we mapped and placed them on a grid, each child's home location. We also mapped their past residences, where else they lived in the past.

He talked to us about zip codes, 48503 through 48507, right out of the Pieper article. Zip codes, which had some of the highest levels of lead in water in the entire City of Flint. And each of these addresses Cherokee Ave., South Dort, Lincoln Avenue, Franklin Avenue, Woodrow Ave, Yale Street, East Boulevard Drive, West Sherman Avenue, Father Dukette, Addison Street. These are where our clients — this is where Aundreya, Riley, Emir, and Daylaana lived and spent the majority of their time.

Dr. Bithoney told us how he tried to find something else. But he said, "I couldn't find anything else." And we have a saying probably in all the academic fields. When you hear hoofbeats, don't think of zebras. Think of horses. So we had a cause. We could not find any other cause of lead elevation in their bones.

And yet I had kids with thousands of micrograms in their bones. So I had to explain it. And the only source of lead that I'd found, the kids were exposed to was traveling all over the city in multiple zip codes to multiple family members, friends, relatives, parks, water fountains at the park, etcetera. So -- and those were known to have lead.

1 And he said there was nothing else. There's so much 2 lead in these kids' bodies, we couldn't find any other reason 3 for it. "And when you described exposure to water from the 4 5 Flint River, are you including in your opinion to a reasonable degree of medical certainty the years 2014 and 2015?" 6 7 And he said, "Yes. Because you couldn't get those 8 high levels of lead in your bones unless there was chronic 9 exposure. Yes, because you have to have systemwide chronic persistent relatively high level of exposures in order to add 10 11 up to thousands of micrograms. 12 "I can't understand any other cause for it, and I've 13 spent hours trying to explain this before I wrote my report. I'm sure, because I was really persistent trying to look for 14 another cause." 15 16 Dr. Bithoney also testified over and over and over 17 again the second day he came in, that each exposure, that each 18 child had, every single day time after time from the minute 19 the crisis started until October 2015 was a separate and 20 individual exposure. 21 When you go back and you look at the jury 22 instructions, remember that. Each one was separate 23 cumulative, and additional. 24 Dr. Bithoney told us that Aundreya's lead poisoning

was caused by exposure to the Flint River in 2014 and 2015.

```
He told us that Riley's lead poisoning was caused by
 2
      exposure to the Flint River water in 2014 and 2015.
 3
               He told us that Emir's lead poisoning was caused by
      exposure to the Flint River water in 2014 and 2015.
 4
 5
               He told us that Daylaana's lead poisoning was caused
      by her exposure to water from the Flint River in 2014 and
 6
 7
      2015.
 8
               Each exposure, separate and additional, each exposure
 9
      a separate and additional injury. These were his words.
10
               "Q. Did their continued exposure during 2015
      through" -- sorry -- "during 2015 through October 2015,
11
12
      separately and additionally cause them injuries?
               A. Yes. Well, every bit of lead they ingested that
13
14
      was going into the bones would add more lead to the bones and
15
      also more lead to the brain."
16
               Dr. Bithoney testified, "So we've said that this was
17
      systemwide exposure." You need to have chronic exposure to
18
      get to levels of 9,000 micrograms of lead in the bones. These
19
      levels are supernormal. Supernormal. That means way above
20
      normal.
21
               And then for causation Story 2, there's no Story 2
22
      for causation. There's no dispute about what Dr. Bithoney
23
             If y'all actually believe Dr. Krishnan, if you actually
24
      believe that these kids are injured, there is no other
25
      explanation besides what Dr. Bithoney presented to you as to
```

```
1
      what caused these injuries.
 2
               Again, we've got experts that say there's a standard
 3
      of care that was breached and a standard of care that wasn't.
 4
      We've got an expert neuropsychologist who says the kids are
 5
      hurt and the Story 2 pivot chapter. Those experts they
 6
      they're not hurt.
 7
               But when it comes to Dr. Specht and his bone scans,
 8
      there's no expert that says he's wrong. When it comes to
 9
      Dr. Bithoney and his opinions, there's no expert that says
10
      he's wrong.
11
               And on your verdict sheet when you get to Roman
12
      numeral II, you're going to be asked a question, "Was
      plaintiff Emir Sherrod injured?" And the answer is, "Yes."
13
               "Was plaintiff Aundreya Teed injured?" And the
14
15
      answer is, "Yes."
               "Was plaintiff Riley Vanderhagen injured?" And the
16
      answer is, "Yes."
17
18
               "Was plaintiff Daylaana Ware injured?" And the
      answer is, "Yes."
19
20
               And then you're going to be asked eight more
21
      questions about VNA and LAN.
22
               "Was VNA's breach of the standard of care a proximate
23
      cause of Emir Sherrod's injuries?" I submit to you that the
24
      evidence is overwhelming. "Yes."
```

"Was VNA's breach of the standard of care a proximate

```
cause of Aundreya Teed's injuries?" The evidence is
      overwhelming. "Yes."
 2
 3
               "Was VNA's breach of the standard of care a proximate
      cause of Riley Vanderhagen's injuries?" I submit to you the
 4
 5
      answer is, "Yes."
 6
               "Was VNA's breach of the standard of care a proximate
 7
      cause of Daylaana's Ware injuries?" The answer is, "Yes."
 8
               And when it comes to LAN, the same question. And I'm
 9
      going to read it to you one more time.
10
               "Was LAN's breach of the standard of care a proximate
11
      cause of Emir Sherrod's injuries?" The answer is, "Yes."
12
               "Was LAN's breach a proximate cause of Aundreya
13
      Teed's injuries?"
               "Yes."
14
15
               "Was LAN's breach of the standard of care the
      proximate cause of Riley Vanderhagen's injuries?"
16
17
               "Yes."
               "Was LAN's breach of the standard of care a proximate
18
      cause of Daylaana Ware's injuries?" The answer is, "Yes."
19
20
               We're all a product of our communities. Whether
21
      you're from Flint, Michigan or Ann Arbor, New York City,
22
      Atlanta, Georgia; Boston, Massachusetts; part of who we are,
23
      part of what makes us, part of the way we see the world, part
24
      of the way we see ourselves is about how we grew up.
25
               It's about our communities. It's about our siblings.
```

It's about our parents. It's about our friends. Part of who we are is about what it feels like in the dead of winter, wherever we're from. What it feels like in the midst of summer, wherever we're from.

In the same ways that many of us can wake up in the middle of the night and find our ways to the bathroom without ever turning on the lights, because we know it so well, the longer we stay and the more entrenched we become in our communities, the more our communities become part of who we are, and the more we become a part of what that community is. We become its fabric. And the tapestry of that fabric, the colors of that quilt, its vibrancy, its dullness, it's contrasts, its transitions, what you see when you look at the fabric is so often defined by its brightest colors. And all of our communities through all of the seasons through all of time, the brightest colors are our kids.

And when you go back to that jury room, you think about those four kids, and you think about all the evidence you heard, and you return a verdict for the plaintiffs.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, very much, Mr. Stern.

And now we'll take our break, which I think we could all use. So please rise for the jury. It will be about a 15-minute break.

(Jury Out)

```
THE COURT: We'll take a 15-minute break. Could
 2
      everybody stay off the second and third floor? The jury's on
 3
      the second floor. So just use the restroom on the first
 4
      floor.
 5
                              (Brief Recess)
 6
                           Please be seated, and we'll bring the
               THE COURT:
 7
      jury in.
 8
               MR. STEIN: Your Honor.
 9
               THE COURT: Yes.
10
               MR. STEIN: I would just ask that after Mr. Maimon
11
      finishes, we have a short break --
12
               THE COURT: Sure.
13
               MR. STEIN:
                          -- of a couple of minutes to set up our,
14
      whatever we need --
15
               THE COURT: Do you want to give the jury a break to
16
      go back up to the jury room?
17
               MR. STEIN: I think it would be a good idea if --
18
               THE COURT:
                           Okay.
19
               MR. STEIN: Again, I think we need about ten minutes
20
      to make sure our equipment is set up and all of that.
21
               THE COURT: Okay. Absolutely.
22
               Mr. Mason?
23
               MR. MASON: I'm just stretching, Your Honor.
24
      long day to sit all day.
25
               THE COURT: It is. I'm sitting on this thing still
```

```
to try to keep me off balance. Supposedly it's going to help
 2
     me with my osteoporosis. So I don't believe it's helping me
 3
     at all. I'm trying to follow the rules. That and I chugalug
 4
      calcium pills.
 5
               The jury's still using the restroom. I just was
 6
      following Mr. Mason's lead. Thought it would be good to stand
 7
          We do have a Zumba instructor on our jury. And the whole
 8
      time I've been thinking maybe she can lead us in a couple of
 9
     moves together. But then our electrician wasn't allowed to
10
     help us get the electricity on, so. He did offer for a small
11
      sum.
12
               THE CLERK: All rise for the jury.
13
                                 (Jury In)
                          Welcome back. Welcome back to all of the
14
               THE COURT:
15
     members of the jury.
16
               Please be seated. And what we'll do now is I think I
17
     mentioned this earlier, Mr. Maimon will continue with
18
     plaintiffs' closing argument. And after that, we'll take --
19
      it will be shorter than the portion that Mr. Stern did.
20
               After that, we'll take another break and then
21
     Mr. Stein will get his equipment and materials ready and
22
     deliver the closing argument for VNA.
23
               MR. MAIMON: May I, Your Honor?
24
               THE COURT: Yes, you may.
25
```

MR. MAIMON: Thank you, Your Honor. And may it

please the Court, members of the jury, I'd like to start by talking about one of the major responsibilities that you're going to have.

In our system of justice, in our practices, you're going to be given a very long form to fill out. I'm hopeful that it's on double-sided paper so we can save some of the trees. But this is your verdict. You filling this out is your verdict.

And the judge talks about verdicts, and we talk about verdicts. And it always struck me what does the word "verdict" mean?

(Stenographer clarification.)

MR. MAIMON: It's made up of two parts. To "verify" means to make sure that something is true. And to "dictate" means to speak. And so what a verdict is you speaking the truth.

And in our system of justice that was set up hundreds of years ago, the only people that speak the truth are the members of the community, the citizens, the people. We have a system that empowers the people to sit as the third branch of government.

We stand for Judge Levy when she comes into the courtroom, because she's the judge of the law. And we've all taken an oath to uphold the law. And you did that when you swore your oath as jurors. But we stand when you come into

the room, because you and only you are the judges of the facts.

And in our system, if you listen to the judge's instructions, you'll hear the values that we have as a society. Of reasonableness, of care. And we don't trust the application of those values and those laws to anyone but our citizens.

And so you are going to be asked after you answer the questions that Mr. Stern talked about, to answer the questions about the damages that have been caused to these four kids.

And I'd like to talk to you about those.

The judge will tell you that if you decide that a plaintiff is entitled to damages, it's your duty to determine the amount of money that reasonably, fairly, and adequately compensates him or her for each elements of those damages.

We're going to talk about those elements. The amount of money for certain of these damages, and we'll talk about them, cannot be proved in precise dollar amounts. When we're going to be talking about the mental anguish that these kids have experienced, that they will experience, the embarrassment, the humiliation, the loss of enjoyment of life's pleasures, those are not things that there's a table that's going to be given to you to say look how hold they are, look how long it's lasted, and here's the right amount.

It's not like an economist can come -- and when

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Dr. Crakes took the stand, he told you he did not evaluate them. We trust those to our citizens. We trust the evaluation of those things as Judge Levy said, "because the law knows no better standard than our people."

And so you're going to be asked if you find -- and I'm not going to go through this for each one of the kids, because that will take too long.

But if you find that Emir or Aundreya or Daylaana or Riley sustained damages of mental anguish, denial of social pleasure and enjoyment, embarrassment, humiliation up until today, up until the time that you tell the Court that you have reached a verdict, you're going to give a dollar amount for that.

And we'll talk about how we can think about those types of things. And then separate and apart from that, you're going to be called upon to talk about the disability, the loss or impairment of neurocognitive function and why that's so important to think about, especially when we're talking about kids.

And from the time that they experience their first symptoms until the time that you render a verdict, you're going to be asked to put a dollar amount on that.

You're also going to be asked and tasked -- and it's an awesome responsibility -- to look into the future for these kids.

If you find that it's reasonably certain that Emir is going to suffer from these neurocognitive deficits, the loss of enjoyment of life's pleasures, the mental anguish, the embarrassment, the humiliation into the future, you're going to be given a chart, and you are going to be tasked to fill it in year by year by year for the time that you believe that each of these kids are going to suffer.

And the same thing is true with the disability, the loss or impairment of neurocognitive function. And we'll talk about how the evidence has shown us that that changes over time and becomes more pronounced and has a more profound effect and will have a more profound effect on these kids as they get older.

You'll be asked about economic losses, loss of earning capacity. We had Dr. Crakes, the only economist to testify in this case, come and talk to us about that. And, again, you'll be given a chart starting at age 18 for each of the kids and going through the period until age 67, which is the work life expectancy that was provided by Dr. Crakes from the tables for each year.

And one of the things that's going to be absolutely crucial for you in order for you to give a fair and adequate amount of money to each of these kids is to listen to the judge's instruction that when you award damages for what's going to happen in the future, you have to do it in

undiscounted money. What the money, what the salary is going to be in 2057. What's the worth of a dollar then.

And Dr. Crakes explained to us that money in the future, if you want to put it in present value, is much less. You're not going to discount to future -- to present value, because you're sworn an oath to award in future dollars and not to reduce or discount to present value.

And that's so important if you're going to keep your oaths to fairly and adequately compensate these kids.

So let's talk a little bit about something that's going to come before -- that's in the jury form after damages. I'm going to reach damages in a minute. But I'd like to talk to you about what Corey talked about as the burden that the defendants have when it comes to other people who they claim are responsible.

And there will be nine entries, nine lines on the verdict form for the people that they blame for the Flint Water Crisis and the injuries that these children have suffered.

The defendants bear the burden of proof. They had to come forward in the same way that we did to prove their claims against these entities and these individuals. You should consider, I believe, that they failed to call a single expert witness to talk about any of these. Just absolutely failed.

And they have to show not only that somebody acted

unreasonably under the circumstances so that they breached their duty of care, but they have to show that that breach of a duty of care proximately caused injury to each of these kids.

And so let's talk about the people and the entities that the defendants seek to blame here. There's former Governor Richard Snyder. Unlike anybody from the defendants, certainly unlike William Fahey, who got up and said we did absolutely nothing wrong. Robert Nicholas, David Gadis.

Governor Snyder accepted responsibility, because it's the right thing to do. He's the chief -- he was the chief executive of the state. He understands that that comes with responsibility. And he accepted his responsibility for the state's role in the Flint Water Crisis. What does that have to do with Daylaana, Emir, Riley, and Aundreya particularly? We'll see. But at least he had the honesty and the integrity, no matter what your politics, to accept responsibility.

Gerald Ambrose, as Corey mentioned, this claim is not against the emergency manager's office. We'll talk about where the claims against the emergency manager's office lie. But this is against Mr. Gerald Ambrose. And what did Gerald Ambrose do that was so wrong?

He relied on VNA. He was at the public meeting where VNA, based on Marvin Gnagy's mistake, stood up and told the people time and again, "Your water is safe." And all he said

was "If the water is safe, I cannot responsibly say we're going back to Detroit and pay \$12 million for the year. I can't do it."

That's what Gerald Ambrose did wrong here. He relied on VNA.

Darnell Earley, he testified that he relied on LAN.

LAN was the consultant engineer when he was the emergency manager, and he relied on them to design the plant the way it should be designed. He didn't know anything about it. If Darnell Earley is personally at fault, it's because he relied on the people at LAN.

Ed Kurtz, all he did was he hired LAN. He was the emergency manager in June of 2013, which we went over yesterday with Mr. Ramaley, at a time when LAN for every important or crucial thing didn't put it into their reports or their proposals.

If pH and alkalinity were so important, they weren't important enough to put in the proposal, the contract, or the change order. If a 60- to 90-day test run was so crucial as Mr. Ramaley wanted us to believe, it wasn't important enough to make it into a single document. But that's what Darnell Earley -- that's what Darnell Earley relied on.

And Ed Kurtz, he was out of the picture after signing the contract to bring in LAN. If he's responsible, it's because he hired LAN.

The State of Michigan. The State of Michigan has different departments in it as we've learned. Mr. Muchmore talked about that. Governor Snyder talked about that. The MDEQ, we've heard a lot about them. The Department of the Treasury, we've heard a little bit about them. The Health and Human Services Department, we've heard virtually nothing about.

And yet the defendants seek to lay blame at the foot of the MDHHS. They seek to lay blame without any evidence that the treasury department did something wrong.

Now, it's true, the emergency managers reported to the treasury who reported to the governor. But what did anyone at the treasury department do to harm any of these kids? It might be that if you throw enough spaghetti at the wall, something sticks. But that's not our system of justice.

When we took our oaths, lawyers, judges, we swear to uphold the law. When you took your oath, you swore to truly judge this case according to the law and the evidence. And spaghetti is not evidence.

The MDEQ, they did make a mistake. Their interpretation of the lead and copper was wrong. It was a violation of the Lead and Copper Rule to open up this plant without corrosion control and without a corrosion-control study.

And that's the basis of their claim against the MDEQ.

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But their own expert yesterday, Mr. Ramaley, refused to agree. He says, "I don't agree that it was a violation of the LCR."

I'm here to tell you even though it's not in the interest of my client, Mr. Ramaley was wrong. The MDEQ was wrong.
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They admitted they were wrong in August of 2015 when they wrote to the city and said, "Put in a corrosion-control study, and you've got less than six months to do it. Because we were wrong. We made the mistake in how we interpreted the Lead and Copper Rule."

But I guess Mr. Ramaley thought that he's here for LAN. And if I'm asking a question, it's not really good to agree so much. Just the way he wouldn't agree with Mr. Del Toral from the EPA who actually wrote the regulations for the LCR.

And so we believe that the MDEQ bears a share of responsibility. And therefore, the State of Michigan of which it's the department for on that line, there should be a share of responsibility.

The U.S. EPA, we heard from two witnesses of the EPA, Jennifer Crooks, who there's a document in evidence. I'm sorry. I didn't have it. I just thought of it. She says, "We've got to work -- let's put aside our differences with MDEQ. We see it one way. They see it another. We've got to put aside our differences and work to help the people of Flint. That's what we have to do."

```
That's what she's to blame for?
 1
 2
               Mr. Del Toral came in February, stayed in March,
 3
      April, wrote his report, went out on sick leave, came back.
      His actions are what we should blame the EPA for?
 4
 5
               We'll talk about the EPA in a minute.
 6
               Dayne Walling, again, this is a claim not
 7
      Mayor Walling. Because the judge is going to instruct you
 8
      that if you find any fault for Mr. Ambrose, Mr. Kurtz, or
 9
      Mr. Earley as the emergency managers, that's fault that lies
      under the City of Flint.
10
11
               Similarly, if you find that Mayor Walling has
12
      responsibility as the mayor, not as Dayne Walling, that's
      fault that's assigned under the City of Flint.
13
               But what did Mayor Walling do? He called the EPA.
14
15
      "You've got to get here. You've got to send us somebody right
16
      away." He wrote Governor Snyder. "You've got to help us.
17
      need money. We need help." He wrote to President Obama.
18
      he's responsible for the brain damage caused to these four
19
      kids.
20
               The City of Flint, if you find that any one of these
21
      four, Mr. Ambrose, Mr. Earley, Mr. Kurtz, or Mayor Walling in
22
      their official capacities breached their duty of care, that
23
      falls under the City of Flint.
24
               And then finally Rowe Engineering. We brought an
25
      expert to explain exactly where Rowe Engineering breached the
```

standard of care. We showed you the contracts that each LAN and VNA had with the City of Flint. We got their expert, their own expert to admit that lead and corrosion was within the scope of VNA's responsibilities to the state. And the city.

Where was the expert to talk about what did Rowe do wrong as a professional engineer? Because the question with Rowe is going to be the same as the question with LAN and VNA.

Did they breach the standard of care for a professional engineer, and did that breach of the standard of care for a professional engineer proximately cause these injuries? And all we knew about Rowe is that sometimes -- and pay attention to the evidence -- sometimes they acted as the city engineer.

They weren't hired as the city engineer to look at everything. And the evidence was for Mr. Glasgow, Mr. Croft, that when it came to the design and the implementation of the design for the Flint Water Treatment Plant, it was LAN, not Rowe.

And so let's talk a minute about the EPA. Yesterday at the close of evidence, at the crescendo of Story number 2, we heard and saw a report by the EPA. What the United States Environmental Protection Agency did is what responsible people do. We hope that our government acts like this. We hope that after a crisis like the Flint Water Crisis, they can sit down,

and they can say, "Let's reflect. Let's be honest. Let's have integrity. And let's admit we could have done better."

And that's what they did. That's what the EPA did.

And this is the basis of the claims by LAN and VNA. But
there's one problem. It's an inconvenient problem for these
defendants. It's called the law.

Judge Levy instructed you yesterday and will give you the instructions that in determining whether a defendant or a nonparty breached its duty, you may not view that defendant's or nonparties' actions through the lens of hindsight. You can't say, "Oh, now we're sitting here in 2022, and in hindsight, it didn't work out."

You have to say with what they knew and what they did in realtime at the time was it reasonable. So let's look at what the EPA did in realtime. What did they do? VNA actually told us. Because they entered into evidence yesterday Plaintiffs' Exhibit 1602, which was a January 21, 2016, fresh off the switch back to Detroit, this administrative order by the EPA, and they detailed what they had done.

April 24. This is almost two months now when Miguel Del Toral is there on behalf of the EPA working with LeeAnne Walters, testing her water, thinking at first that it was a one-off, and then finally realizing that this is a systemwide problem. Something that these defendants pretend they could never have figured out.

He needed two things to know it. Lead pipes. 2 corrosion control. 3 And when Miguel Del Toral says, "No corrosion control," he didn't say, "No corrosion control. Oh, except 4 5 for that water softening." In realtime, no one considered 6 that. That's Story number 2. 7 April 24, they're notified by the MDEQ. May and 8 June, they're expressing concern. They're working the 9 They're sending their people to work at Mayor Walling's request to be part of the advisory committee, 10 11 the Technical Advisory Committee. 12 June 21, they discuss with the MDEQ the city's lead 13 drinking water. Miguel Del Toral issues his preliminary 14 report. August -- I mean, July -- June was the report. July, 15 August. 16 August 31, they had a call with MDEQ to discuss 17 outreach to the citizens to reduce exposure. This is Jennifer 18 Crooks saying, "Let's put aside our differences. We don't 19 agree, but we've got to work for the health and welfare and 20 safety of the citizens of Flint." 21 September 3, Mayor Walling invited the EPA to get 22 involved. Help us. September 27, Susan Headman calls the 23 MDEQ director Dan Wyant. October 7, the Technical Advisory 24 Committee with the EPA says, "Go back to Detroit." And on the 16th, less than two weeks later, it's 25

```
Something VNA says could never have been done with no
 1
 2
      information greater than what VNA knew in February. That's
 3
     when they switched back October 16.
               April 24, after Del Toral's there for two months.
 4
 5
     May, June, July, August, September, October. That's what the
 6
     EPA did in realtime. And if you follow the law and apply the
 7
      instructions of Judge Levy, you can't say, "Oh, we looked at
 8
      it a year later. And you know what? We want to do better.
 9
     We want to do better for the citizens of this country to make
      sure they have safe drinking water, and so we could have done
10
11
     better then."
12
               We do not believe that the defendants have carried
13
     their burden of proof with regard to the EPA. We believe
      there is evidence. As Corey said when he stood up in front of
14
15
     you five and a half months ago, there are other people
16
      responsible. It was their burden to prove it.
17
               Governor Snyder accepted responsibility. The MDEQ
18
     made their mistake, and it impacted these kids. The City of
19
     Flint, they didn't run that plant well. At all.
20
               At the end of the verdict form, you're going to be
     given a chart to fill in with a column for each of the kids --
21
22
               THE COURT: Mr. Maimon, you have to speak into the
23
     microphone, or you won't be heard.
24
               MR. MAIMON: I'm sorry, Your Honor.
25
               THE COURT: I'm sorry.
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MR. MAIMON: I thought my loud voice would be enough, but that's okay.

You're going to be given a chart with columns for each of the kids to be given that you believe for each responsible party that they contributed to the injuries. And it's not without guidance that you're going to do it. Because in the instructions, it tells you that the percentage of fault you should consider the nature of the conduct.

Was Ed Kurtz just trying to save money? Was Darnell Earley just trying to do his job and get them out of the red and into the black? Did the MDEQ make an honest mistake, an honest mistake saying, "This is the way we've interpreted this rule for years. We think we're right"?

Did the City of Flint try their best? Did Mike Glasgow try his best? Were they constrained by the amount of money they had to hire staff? Still responsible but that and the extent to which their conduct caused or contributed to the injury.

And I'm going to suggest to you that the evidence suggests and the evidence supports an allocation of fault among the responsible parties at 50 percent for VNA, 25 percent for LAN, 5 percent for Governor Snyder, 10 percent for the State of Michigan, and maybe 10 percent for the City of Flint if you add in all the people.

Now, why such a difference between LAN and VNA? VNA

-- LAN was there first. LAN designed the plant. Why do we believe that the evidence, the science actually supports this difference in allocation?

These are the experts. These are the people who were brought in to make sure that the plant was safe. These are the people who were brought in to say, "Design the plant" -- and Jeffrey Hansen admitted that LAN's responsibility was to design upgrade so that it could be used safely.

VNA's expert admitted that lead and corrosion were part of the scope of responsibility to the city. But why such a difference and why such a difference if VNA, "We were only there for a month."

Why such a difference? Put aside the nature of their conduct and the fact that VNA has not been honest. This whole idea that orthophosphates was in the report where the lie was put to it by Marvin Gnagy's own testimony. Put aside that they did not recommend a corrosion-control study and the attempts to read a report in such a tortured way only to escape liability.

But why does the science support what we suggest?

One of our -- our first witness was Dr. John Hoaglund, who's in back there. And Dr. Hoaglund, in addition to explaining a lot of chemicals to us and explaining why the water was more corrosive in the Flint River than Lake Huron, something evidently was above Dr. Gagnon's \$250,000 pay grade, and why

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the treatment that actually occurred in the plant made the corrosiveness of the water worse, he showed us from the Masten article itself, which talked about the Flint Water Crisis, the changes in the pH and alkalinity starting in May of 2014, which was when it started, and ending in October of 2015, which is when they went back to DWSD. And I think it was Dr. Lawler or Mr. Ramaley, I don't remember which one, we put this up, and we said, "Do you at all disagree with the numbers here? These reflect what was in the monthly operating reports." He said, "No, that's absolutely accurate." But take a look at what happens when you divide up what happened before VNA and what happened after VNA. Before VNA there was fluctuation in both the pH and the alkalinity, but it was pretty stable. It was pretty

Before VNA there was fluctuation in both the pH and the alkalinity, but it was pretty stable. It was pretty stable at that 7 to 8 range, which, by the way, the Brown article that Dr. Lawler cited as guidance says put in the orthophosphates, and keep it in that range. It was in that range.

After VNA came to town, it went off the cliff.

That's the science. That's the unrebutted proof. There's no messing with those numbers. And that's why we believe that VNA holds the primary responsibility for what happened to these kids.

They were the second set of eyes. They were who were

brought in to take a look at the system, the distribution system. They're the ones who said, "We've got it. We'll take a look at it all, and we'll tell you what's needed."

And they're the ones who stood up in public when they knew otherwise and said, "The water's safe."

So let's get back to damages. The damage done. And you can't divorce the damage that was done from who these kids are. And so let's talk about the categories of damages and what happened to each of these kids.

For damages up through today, you're going to be called to talk about the mental anguish, the loss of enjoyment -- the loss of social pleasures and enjoyments, embarrassment, humiliation. And separate and apart from that, the loss or impairment of neurocognitive function.

And forget about the fact that Dr. Gaitanis chose not to look at these kids. Forget about the fact that Dr. Thompson didn't bother, didn't take time to talk to these kids. Don't even think about Dr. Krishnan and Dr. Bithoney for a minute.

Who knows these kids better than their moms and dads?
Who knows Aundreya Teed better than Apricott Berry? Apricott
came in and told the truth. And for telling the truth, she
was assailed by the lawyers for VNA. Almost accused of
causing the harm herself, because she let her daughter drink
the water. That's so disgustingly ironic that the experts are

blaming the moms for this.

When Ms. White, the daycare teacher for Aundreya Teed was cross-examined by the lawyers for VNA, "You let the kids drink the water?" These are the same people who told everybody the water's safe. I guess the question is: You actually listened to us? We were there for a paid due diligence. We were there to upsell. Didn't you know that?

What did Apricott tell us about her daughter? She'd seen extreme changes in Aundreya. Aundreya has shame because of her limitations, a lack of interest. And I don't how to spell interest, either. And this is straight out of the transcript. A butterfly, bubbly kid not herself anymore. She doesn't socialize. She feels shame. She has a lack of interest.

All of this, Dr. Krishnan told us, is a result of her acquired brain injury. And all of this, Dr. Bithoney says, has one cause and one cause only, and that wasn't rebutted by anybody. And that's the water in Flint.

She's judgmental about herself. She's unsocial. She has awkwardness. Now, maybe in Story number 2, in the world that their experts live in, that's just normal, not a problem. But in Story number 1 in the real world when a mom sees it and knows that it's abnormal of their kids, that's evidence.

Riley Vanderhagen, her mom came and gave us testimony that Riley is distracted. That she's angry, that she's easily

frustrated. She told us that she gets distracted, angry.

Anywhere and everywhere. She's angry anywhere, and it doesn't take anything to do it. It goes instantly.

Her grandma, Sherry Vanderhagen, told us that she loses her temper out of nowhere. She gets frustrated. She gets angry. She's forgetful.

Her father, Phil, said, "You know what? We're very worried." And this was the most ironic part. Because the cross-examination of all these people by the lawyers for VNA and sometimes LAN was, "Well, look how well they're doing on their report card in this grading period."

Who knows the schools that their kids go to. Who knows that at the end -- or during COVID, all you have to do is show up to get a good grade. Who knows that in younger grades, the schools are pushing their kids through, that they're helping them through, that they're helping them overcome their challenges. And that's what our schools should be doing. And that's what parents should be doing.

But that doesn't excuse the damage that's done. And he said, "What about when she gets to middle school? What about when she gets to high school, and there's going to be nobody there to say, 'Did you hand in your homework? Did you forget it'?"

The anger. Her head pops off. She can't explain something. She's frustrated. She's angry.

Emir's mother came in and talked about the fact that 1 2 he's become an introvert. I don't know if you remember. 3 Every time I look at that corner above the camera, I think of Emir climbing the walls. And it's not like some kids who do 4 5 it just because it's fun. It's because he can't help it. That's that impulsivity that Dr. Krishnan talked about. 6 7 That's not something that's normal. That's not something 8 that's good. That's something that was caused by the brain 9 injury from the water that they were responsible for. 10 He has an attitude problem. He's destructive. 11 went from being bubbly to an introvert. An attitude problem. 12 He bites his nails down until they're bleeding. Dr. Gaitanis is going to tell us that that's normal? He's destructive. 13 Daylaana Ware. Her mother, Dayquichisa, came in and 14 told us she has a lack of focus. She lashes out. She's 15 16 She talked about how hard it is for Daylaana to 17 stay focused. I'll never forget the story of the towel. 18 "Daylaana, go upstairs and get a towel." She goes to 19 the stairs. She forgot what she was supposed to get. 20 "Daylaana, go upstairs and get a towel." Daylaana goes to the top of the stairs and can't remember the instruction. 21 22 This is the same thing that Dr. Krishnan saw in her 23 testing and observed. And it's something that the defense 24 experts chose to be blind to by choosing -- because 25 Dr. Gaitanis said, "When a doctor who's referring wants me to

see a patient, I'll see a patient."

And I asked him, "You weren't working for another doctor here, were you? You were working for these lawyers, and these lawyers didn't ask you to see the patients, did they?" They chose the limitations on their own experts.

Her grandma, Janeze Jackson, talked about how this is not the little girl that she knew. She lashes out. She has mood problems, attitude problems. She's become a loner. Sometimes the lashing out is physical.

And so one of the hardest things that we ask our jurors to do, it's not -- I'm going to tell you, and I'm going to tell you in a little bit how much respect we have for everything that you've done and the role that you play and the responsibility that you have.

But determining right from wrong, that's something we all know about. We know what's right, and we know what's wrong. And determining when an expert of the credentials and experience as Bill Bithoney comes in and says, "I've looked. And I'm telling you this is what caused this harm," and they don't bring anybody to say differently, that's not that hard.

And when you look at the other entities or people, you know right from wrong. But the most sacred thing that we entrust to our jurors is to say, "What is the value of the harm done?" You've done some heroic things showing up.

You're not Marvel characters, but you're pretty darn close.

But you can't fix their brains. And unfortunately, nobody can fix their brains. Lead, once it causes brain damage, it's permanent. That's the unrebutted testimony.

The only thing that our law, that our values allow for are monetary damages. And so that is the awesome responsibility that you have. And the first thing that you have to do is you have to take a look for each of these four kids and say from the time that they started having the problems, 2015, 2016, until now, five years, what is the value of that? Is it \$50,000 a year, which would be \$250,000 a piece for these kids? Is it a hundred thousand dollars a year, which would be \$500,000 for these damages? That is sacredly in your province. Sacredly something we only trust jurors to decide.

The same thing is true for the impairment, loss of impairment, and neurocognitive function. This is very real.

A limitation -- if I got in an accident and couldn't raise my arm above this level and was limited, I'd know what it is, and I'd know why it happened, and I'd know what my limitations are. I submit to you this is so much worse.

A, because they're kids. B, because they don't know why these things are happening. Why does Emir climb the walls? Why can't Daylaana remember to go up and get the towel? Why does Aundreya not want to be friends anymore, even with her twin sister? Why does Riley have mood problems, have

focus problems? They don't even know.

And that impairment in and of itself is compensable. Is five years, is \$50,000 a year the appropriate amount? Is a hundred thousand dollars a year the appropriate amount? That's for you to decide. It's for you to decide for each of these four kids.

But now we're going to talk about the future. And most of what Dr. Krishnan talked about is implicated for the future. I put up there all the exhibit numbers. Please don't try and mark them down. These are the school records that she looked at.

She didn't ignore a good marking period. She didn't ignore a comment, an encouraging comment by a teacher that Emir is a leader. She didn't ignore that Riley has made improvement. She didn't ignore anything. She looked at all of the records. She spoke to each one of the kids. She tested them individually. She observed them during her testing.

And here's what her testing shows, and here I believe is the dishonesty of the defense. We went over this, but we didn't see this. When Dr. Krishnan talked about Aundreya's problems with disinhibition and impulsivity, she talked about the teacher report of blurting statements out in school. Now, Dr. Thompson said, "Yeah, I looked at the records." But he didn't address this specifically.

When she said she showed impulsive behavior during 2 testing, remember Dr. Thompson chose not to observe Aundreya. 3 When she said she commissioned -- there were commission errors 4 under the AARS, Dr. Thompson's slides were silent to it. He 5 chose not only not to see these kids, but he cherry-picked 6 what he would respond to with regard to Dr. Krishnan and say, 7 "Oh, I think that's normal." 8 For problems focusing, there was a specific report by 9 a teacher that Dr. Krishnan outlined. Dr. Thompson did not address that specifically. She talked about the AARS test. 10 11 Dr. Thompson didn't address it. This difference occurring in 12 2 percent or less in children, Dr. Thompson, in the slides 13 that he showed you, that they put him on the stand to show you didn't address it. 14 15 Weakness and verbal reasoning. Yes, Dr. Thompson got 16 up and said, "I looked at the WISC-V test. Shows normal 17 intelligence." But he didn't address the impaired performance 18 on the test of analogical reasoning. That's a subpart. And so they thought they could say, "Oh, I looked at it. He's got 19 20 normal IQ," and not address what Dr. Krishnan did in a 21 thorough and complete evaluation. 22 Not addressed by Dr. Thompson. Dr. Krishnan talked 23 to Apricott Teed -- Berry. Dr. Thompson chose not to 24 interview her.

The Vineland test, Dr. Krishnan showed you how it was

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abnormal. Dr. Thompson, "Oh, that's in order with standard 1 2 deviation. Not a problem." 3 The BASC-3, 88th percentile of aggression compared to 4 her peers. That's the data. That's the result. He says, 5 "That's normal." 6 Emir, the Montessori report, not addressed. 7 parents being afraid of labeling their children, he didn't 8 bother to interview anybody. The BASC-3, he says that's 9 normal even when 97 percent of kids do better. 10 Impulsivity. Dr. Krishnan saw it when she was 11 testing Emir. He chose not to observe Emir. Poor focus. 12 chose not to observe Emir. He didn't address the CVLT. 13 was not interesting testimony, I'm sorry, Corey, to have her go through all the tests and what they're there for. But it 14 15 was important. It was the science. 16 They deserved it. These kids deserved a thorough 17 analysis of them, not some, "Send me some records, and I'll 18 tell you that they're normal." 19 Dr. Thompson chose not to observe Emir. 20 He didn't address the kindergarten comment. He 21 didn't address the implementation of the reading intervention 22 plan for Riley. He didn't address the strong proactive 23 interference in the CVLT-C test. And with the depressive mood

symptoms under the BASC-3 were 82 percent, he says, "That's

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normal."

The impaired visual reasoning on the WISC, he says, 2 "That's normal." The high error rate on the WCST, he didn't 3 address it. 4 For Daylaana, it's the same thing. Dr. Thompson 5 either says it's normal or he doesn't address it or it's 6 something that he doesn't have the ability to comment on, 7 because he chose not to look at these kids. 8 The BASC-3, he says, "It's normal," every time. No 9 matter how badly they perform. Impaired performance, not addressed. The discrepancy between the visual and the visual 10 11 reasoning, almost two standard deviations. Not addressed. 12 And so when you're going to have to fill out those 13 charts and talk about what's going to happen to these kids, I take back what I said about damages, that it's the hardest job 14 15 that we could ask you to do. Talking about the future of a 16 kid is really the hardest part. And it's thankless for you. 17 Because this is their only day in court. 18 This is not something, well, we'll see if you need it later on and then we'll think about it. This is the only 19 20 trial for these kids. And you are the only jury who will ever 21 award them damages for what they suffered. 22 And so we're going to talk about damages in the 23 future, because you are the only jury that will ever decide 24 their cases.

Dr. Bithoney, who has seen thousands of kids and

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knows about lead poisoning like nobody else, told us that it's
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      a downward spiral. The problems that a kid has -- and it
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      makes sense. The judge has told you don't check your common
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      sense at the door. It makes sense.
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               Brain damage that a kid has at 6, 7, 8, once they get
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      to be a teenager, once they get in their 20s, it's only going
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      to be more profound.
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               Dr. Krishnan says these problems will amplify over
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      the course -- I took a quote for Aundreya -- over the course
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      of her career. And that saying that over time, there are
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      going to be bumps when these things are more profound for
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      them. When they have to try to get some skills and train.
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      When they have to enter the employment. When they have to get
      into personal relationships and marriages. When they have to
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15
      earn a living. When they have kids. When they start to grow
      older.
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17
               Every step of the way, the challenges, the
      difficulties will amplify. They'll bump up.
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19
               It's harder for people to maintain employment.
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      Social interactions. The problems continue over time.
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               So let's start with the easiest part of this
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      thankless job. Because we had a witness on that, Dr. Crakes.
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      He was the only economist who came, and his testimony was
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      unrebutted.
               And what he said is, "I can't tell you anything about
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these kids individually and what they will be able to do or not be able to do. I don't have a crystal ball. I'm an economist, not a soothsayer. But I do know the statistics of median values, that's right in the middle. Some people do better. Some people do worse. But for each level of educational attainment, I'm going to give you the median values."

And the median values of earnings, he said, for high school is about \$4,100 per year. He was asked, "Oh, but you can't say if it's more difficult to graduate high school, more difficult to graduate college that there will be any damage, any loss." He says, "I absolutely can."

That's because we have the median values. If you're underperforming in your category, you earn less. If you over-perform, you earn more. I'm giving you the median value. And I'm going to talk to you about median values.

He says, "There would still be losses, even if it was just more difficult." And so Dr. Crakes talked about median values. He talked about how do we compare what will happen to each of these kids if they were unimpaired. We're going to compare what is the difference between whether they don't graduate -- whether they only graduate high school, whether they don't graduate college, or whether they don't get a master's. Those are the benchmarks. No one is here to say anything about, you know, what the future absolutely is with

absolute certainty. We can't do that.

As Dr. Krishnan says, she's rooting for all of these kids. But realistically speaking, they're just not going to make it. He talked about the fact that over the last 50 years, earnings have grown in this country at 3.5 percent a year. And if you look over the last several years, forget about with the inflation that we have now, they're rising even more. The cost, the future values are even more.

But when he talked about discounting, he talked about a 5 percent discount factor and showed us what the result of that is.

For Aundreya, for the different scenarios that he set out compared to if she had gotten a bachelor's degree unimpaired, these are the losses, depending on the scenarios according to Dr. Crakes and according to the statistics.

According to what the actual data shows us. Same way as that data showed us that when VNA came to town, everything fell off the cliff.

That's compared to a bachelor's degree. If you believe that she would have gotten a master's degree, the numbers are higher. For Riley, compared to a bachelor's degree, it's between \$3.5 and \$6.1 million undiscounted. And we'll see how to get there. For our master's between 5 --

(Technical interruption.)

MR. MAIMON: I don't know why Siri thinks --

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               THE COURT: Siri chimes in every now and then.
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               Strike that.
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               MR. STERN: I'm sorry, Ms. Siri.
               Between $5.2 and $7.9 million.
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               For Emir, between $5.9 and $8.5 million or
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      $8.4 million if you round down, a bachelors. If he would have
 7
      gotten a master's, $7 million to $10.5 million.
 8
               And Daylaana, between $3 million and $5.1 million.
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      Just the statistics. And just the median values.
               And for a master's, 4.4 to 6.5.
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               And the most important thing that I can impress upon
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      you when you talk about future damages is to do it with that
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      growth factor. Because as the judge has instructed you, you
      should not reduce or discount.
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               And so you have to have that growth factor in there.
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      And so here's what I did, not because I'm good at math. I'm
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      not. And not because I know have to use an Excel spreadsheet,
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      because I asked Ryan to do it for me.
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               I took Dr. Crakes's numbers, and I said, "What
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      happens if we simply start with this number for 2027 for
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      Aundreya when she's going to be 18?" The loss in that year of
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      $35,630, the difference, not from master's. Not from not
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      graduating high school, but the median. That's the number.
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               And what if we grow that by one -- by 5 percent a
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      year, 1.05. And this is what happens to undiscounted numbers.
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They look like big numbers. But you saw Dr. Crakes explain
      that those big numbers, when we get out 50 years, 54 years
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      from now are actually small numbers in present value.
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               And as the judge has indicated, this is the way it
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     has to happen. So I'm going to ask you, please don't be
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      scared by big numbers, because they're undiscounted.
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               For Riley, I started with $40,886, which is his
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     number, because she's not going to be 18 until 2031, and it
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     has more time to grow. That's what he explained to us. And
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      if you simply multiply by 1.05 each year, and I apologize you
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      don't have a table like this there. You're going to have to
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     do some multiplication, 1.05, 1. -- whatever the growth factor
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      that you choose to fill in the form --
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               THE COURT: Did somebody have a question?
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               MR. MAIMON: No.
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               THE COURT: That's an excellent question, though.
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     The PowerPoint -- remember when I told you about demonstrative
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     exhibits versus evidence that's received? All of the
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     PowerPoints are what we call demonstrative exhibits and are
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     not considered evidence.
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               MR. MAIMON: But all I did, as I told you, is I
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      started with a number, and I grew it 5 percent a year.
23
     think the right number is 4 percent, it grows at 4 percent a
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      year. If you think the right number is 6 percent, it grows at
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      6 percent a year to be undiscounted. That's your choice.
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Dr. Crakes talked about 5 percent, but it's your choice, because you're the jury. You're the ones who make the decision. That responsibility, thankfully, is yours. For Emir, I started in 2019, when he was going to be 18 with \$38,168. And for Daylaana, we started in 2026, \$34,425. And this is what happens, and it grows at 5 percent a year. Now, I told you that this was the hardest part. Wrong again. The really hardest part, the part where we bring our humanity. The part where we can't feed it into a There's no Excel spreadsheet. And that's the damages that are not economic in nature. The mental anguish, the loss of enjoyment, social pleasures, embarrassment, humiliation. These must also be awarded in future values. They have to be growing, otherwise the present value is not what you intend. And so for each one of these, I put together just as a demonstrative to show that we start in 2022, because we still have time -- you wouldn't believe it by how long we've

been here, but we still have time in 2022. And to be fair and adequate and full damages, these kids deserve the rest of the year.

But whatever it is, even if you start in 2023, whatever the number is, that has to be grown also to account for it being awarded in undiscounted numbers.

And if you decided that \$25,000 a year was the right amount up until this point in time for mental anguish, denial of social pleasures, embarrassment, humiliation, maybe you start there, and you grow it there. If you decided that \$50,000 was the right number for that, maybe you start there, and you start growing it there.

But here's why it's really the hardest, hardest part.

Because there are bumps. There are jumps. There are times

and points in life when the impacts of injuries like this

become more and more profound. We talked about what they are.

The milestones of life.

And as these kids express and experience those milestones, the profundity, how deeply this will impact them will jump. And so I'm not going to tell you what year it happens in. I'm going to ask you, though, to consider that along the way, as we move from 2022 to 2032, 2042, 2052, consider the bumps and the jumps along the way.

When it is called for to give reasonable compensation, to fully and adequately compensate these kids for what they went through, to say, "No, at this point, a 5 percent growth factor is not enough. It has to be jumped up. It has to be a quantum leap at that point to a new level to account for what's going to happen in their lives at that time."

And then at that point, grow by whatever factor you

believe is the right amount to award in undiscounted forms. You decide based on the evidence, Dr. Krishnan and Dr. Bithoney testified and it was uncontroverted that there are big jumps. It does spiral every step of the way, and it will be more profound along the way. And so this is the task that you're going to be faced with.

And I want to end where we began. Because this case, if I had to put it in one word, the word I would use is "responsibility."

We took on the responsibility to represent these four kids. And because we did, I want to apologize to each and every one of you for the time that we took that we didn't have to take. Showing another videotape, asking another question, putting another exhibit in. Objecting where we felt that it was appropriate.

I know we tasked your patience. I know that there could have always been one less question. There probably could have been a half hour less of questions a lot of times. And so I apologize for that. But we were doing that because we had a responsibility. We thanked you up front for understanding that we're not going to parade Emir and Daylaana and Riley and Aundreya here. We don't believe they deserve that. That's not what this is about. This is not a show.

And we thanked you in the beginning. I want to thank you again for understanding that that's not what we did. You

didn't get to meet them in person. That's our responsibility.

The judge has responsibilities. The judge is a Federal District Court judge of the Eastern District of Michigan. She's the judge of the law. She is responsible for making all the legal rulings. She talked about that. She's responsible for giving you the legal instructions that you're to follow and saying, "You have to follow this." She's responsible for telling the lawyers, "Move on." And we have to listen to it.

You have the awesome-ness of responsibilities, to render a verdict. To say, "You know what? Right is right, and wrong is wrong." And you can do any business you want. You can try and upsell anybody you want. You can try to put in bids for the KWA if you want. And that's what this country is all about.

But when people get hurt, you can't run away from your responsibility for it. You have the responsibility to render the verdict. They've shirked their responsibility. They haven't accepted an ounce of it.

And so everybody has acknowledged responsibility except VNA and LAN. Unlike the experts that VNA chose to bring to talk about these kids, Dr. Krishnan, as Corey said, heard their voice. I think Dr. Bithoney heard their voice also. I'm going to ask you, please, when you deliberate, hear their voices. Hear their voices and then speak the truth.

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I want to thank you for your dedication.
                                                         I want to
 2
      thank you for your sacrifice. I want to thank you for your
 3
      attention. I want to thank you for your patience. And most
 4
      of all, I want to thank you for your justice.
 5
               THE COURT:
                          Okay. Thank you, Mr. Maimon.
 6
               And now, as promised, we'll take another short break.
 7
      And then we'll turn right to the VNA closing argument.
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               THE CLERK: All rise for the jury.
 9
                                (Jury Out)
10
               THE COURT:
                          All right. We'll be in recess.
11
                              (Brief Recess)
12
                          Please be seated.
               THE CLERK:
               THE COURT: Mr. Stein, I understand that -- Leslie,
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      can you ask Bill to bring the jury -- that your closing may go
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      about a half an hour.
16
               MR. STEIN: I think it's about two hours long. Again
      I'm fine stopping at 2:00 and then picking up tomorrow.
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               THE COURT: I'm going to -- I've asked Bill to ask
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      the jury if today they can stay until 2:30 so that you don't
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      have to be interrupted. So we'll see what we learn. I'm just
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      standing for myself. All of the jurors can stay until 2:30.
22
      So I think we can get it done.
23
               Dr. Hoaglund.
24
               DR. HOAGLUND: Hi.
25
               THE COURT: We saw you at the beginning. Welcome
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back. We've been here the whole time. Have you had the
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      tremendously hot weather in Nevada?
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               DR. HOAGLUND:
                              That's always.
 4
               THE COURT: Always. But I thought it was getting
 5
      even hotter.
 6
               DR. HOAGLUND: It is, it is. I think --
 7
               THE COURT: Oh, here we go.
 8
               THE CLERK: All rise for the jury.
 9
                                 (Jury In)
               THE COURT: Welcome back.
10
11
               And please be seated.
12
               And thank you to the members of our jury for your
13
      willingness -- I think Bill communicated you'd be able to stay
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      until 2:30 today. Good. Okay. We all appreciate it a great
15
      deal.
16
               So, Mr. Stein.
17
                    CLOSING ARGUMENT FOR DEFENDANT VNA
18
               MR. STEIN: Thank you, Your Honor.
19
               Good afternoon. I have to say it feels like another
20
      lifetime ago when I stood before you in February in my opening
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      statement and tried to introduce this case to you. And like I
22
      think everyone else in this room, I can't believe that we
23
      finally made it.
24
               For more than five months, you've listened patiently
25
      to all of the testimony. You've watched hours of deposition
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videos. You've carefully examined the evidence. I'll say what everyone else has said, but you have been a remarkably, remarkably diligent and attentive jury.

And on behalf of the People of VNA and all of the lawyers, we thank you deeply for your exemplary service on this jury.

Now, for all this time so far, your job has been to listen and to observe while the lawyers got to do all of the talking. And you've actually even been instructed not to talk about the case with anyone, not even amongst yourselves. And in a case this long, that cannot have been easy to sit patiently for more than five months listening and not having a chance to speak.

I'm sure you all have questions and opinions and ideas about the events and the people that you've heard about over these past five months. And the good news is, that it very soon will be your turn. Most likely as soon as tomorrow. You'll finally be able to take a more active role in this case.

It will finally be your chance to express your views and to discuss the issues and debate them with your fellow jurors.

Now, I expect at least at the beginning, you probably all are not going to agree about everything. That's not usually how life works.

But it's really important to us, to all of us and to 2 our system of justice that each of you participate fully in 3 your deliberations. That you each feel empowered to express 4 your thoughts and your opinions and exchange views with your 5 fellow jurors. 6 And it's through that process, that process of 7 discussion and debate and deliberations that we all know 8 you're going to reach a true and just verdict. 9 Now, as Judge Levy explained yesterday, to reach your verdict, you're going to have to go through a series of 10 11 questions, and you're going to have to address each element of 12 the plaintiff's claims one by one, step by step and see if 13 these gentlemen have met their burden of bringing you the 14 evidence to prove these claims. 15 And, members of the jury, it's not going to surprise 16 you to hear me say that we think when you go through the 17 evidence in that way, when you answer those questions one at a 18 time, that the answers are going to be clear. And that is 19 that they have not met their burden. They haven't proven 20 their case, and that your verdict should be in favor of VNA. 21 Now, what I'm going to do this morning is organize my 22 You just heard my introduction. Organize my remarks 23 around three basic themes.

The first one is that VNA did good work in Flint.

The second one is to respond to some of what you just heard.

24

25

And show that the evidence doesn't show that these plaintiffs are injured. And, third, that the government officials are really the ones responsible.

So what's the first question? VNA did -- sorry -- VNA did good work in Flint. On this point, we think the evidence really doesn't leave much doubt that VNA was not negligent.

What did they do? They sent two highly skilled and experienced engineers to Flint to perform a one-week assessment of Flint's water system. During that week, those engineers analyzed every aspect of Flint's water treatment process, and they offered a set of careful, thoughtful recommendations that if anybody had actually bothered to listen, would have actually done a lot of good for the City of Flint.

They had the power to speak, and they spoke. And if the people in charge of the water plant had actually bothered to listen, it might have helped fix Flint's water problems. Flint did the job it was hired to do, and it did that job well.

And as I say, I'm going to walk through the evidence on this in much, much more detail in a moment.

But that's only the first question you have to answer. Because to return a verdict for the plaintiffs, what you have to do is then turn, even if you find that VNA was

negligent -- and, again, I don't really think you can -you'll still have to answer a whole second set of questions
relating to whether or not any of these children have suffered
an injury that was caused by something VNA did or didn't do.

And I say it's a set of questions rather than one question, because when you look at Judge Levy's instructions, I think you'll see that it's actually a series of questions that all get kind of consolidated together around the issue of injury.

You'll have to examine whether you think any of these children are suffering from an injury. And here I take it they don't think so. But We think the testimony of Dr. Gaitanis and Dr. Thompson was convincing and should convince you that they're not. And make no mistake, that's good news. That's good news that these children seem to be doing well.

But even then, even if you conclude that VNA was negligent and you conclude that these children are injured, you'd still have to reach further questions, because you'd still have to decide whether or not that injury was caused by exposure to lead in Flint's drinking water.

And, again, we don't think the evidence supports that at all.

And then even then, even if you find that they're injured and you find out that injury was caused by exposure to

lead in Flint's drinking water, you'll still need to decide whether that injury was caused because of something that VNA did, which means when you think about the timeline, that you'll have to say the injury was caused because they were exposed to lead after February 10 of 2015 and that that injury would not have occurred if VNA did something different.

And, again, I'm going to go through this evidence in detail and explain our view of the evidence to you. But I have to say on this point, just by way of preview, I think the evidence is really overwhelming.

On these injury issues, whether it's the lack of elevated blood lead levels, the use of a bone lead device that's not used by any doctor anywhere in the United States, or even the use of questionable statistics to try and convince you that these children were exposed to lead in their water, Mr. Maimon and Mr. Stern have failed to meet their burden of proof. And I look forward to going through this evidence with you shortly.

Now, finally the third topic, this question of the government officials that are responsible. Because if you find that VNA was negligent or LAN was negligent and you find that there's an injury, which was caused by that negligence, you then have to turn to the third question of allocating fault.

And, you know, I find it interesting that Mr. Stern

said we're trying to get a free pass. We're trying to shift blame to these people. We're trying to get out of our responsibilities, to use Mr. Maimon's terms. That's not what's going on here.

You heard Judge Levy's instructions yesterday. It's the law in the State of Michigan that you need to allocate fault among whatever parties you find are responsible for the injuries. That's what the law requires you to do.

So VNA's not looking for a pass. They're not looking to shift blame. As you're going to hear from our view, there's no blame to shift. We're simply offering evidence. And today, our arguments about that evidence so that you can do your duty as jurors and answer that third question about how you allocate fault among all the responsible parties.

Now as I said, when VNA took on this job, they did good work. But, members of the jury, they had no idea they would be dealing with a group of politicians and bureaucrats who would engage in the kind of behavior that you've seen and heard over the course of this trial.

You have heard now that many of these people had been charged with crimes for their roles in the Flint Water Crisis. And you heard -- right? -- Mr. Maimon made a big deal that we didn't present these witnesses to you. You heard why that is.

Because many of them invoked their rights under the Fifth Amendment and declined to come to court, because they

thought their testimony would further incriminate them.

VNA didn't know when it took this job that it would deal with public officials like that. They could never have guessed that they were dealing with people like the MDEQ officials who lied about corrosion control to the EPA or who instructed Mike Glasgow to falsify the lead and copper results.

And they certainly never expected that when they asked the city to provide lead data that the city would provide incomplete data or fail to share important data altogether.

VNA is not responsible for this water crisis. The people running the Flint water plant, names that you've heard about for five months now and are probably household names, names like Mayor Walling, Howard Croft, Duffy Johnson, Brent Wright, Mike Glasgow, those people were there for years operating that plant. They were there for years. In some cases, decades.

Mike Prysby from the Michigan Department of

Environmental Quality, you heard that he'd be supervising the

Flint Water Treatment Plant for decades. Governor Snyder,

Governor Snyder was there for the entirety of the Flint Water

Crisis. The MDEQ and the EPA, they were there, as well, along

with these emergency managers, Earley, Ambrose, and Walling.

The EPA learned about issues in January of 2015 and

was there throughout the rest of the crisis.

VNA was there for one week, a one-week assessment.

And you're supposed to believe that the fault lies with this consultant that was there for a week and offered good recommendations that no one listened to. When these other people were there for decades running the plant.

The MDEQ, the EPA, the governor of Michigan, the people running the plant, they knew everything about the Flint Water Treatment Plant. They had all the data.

It just makes no sense to me to say that, "No, the responsible party is this consultant that came in for one week and tried to help."

And I was surprised to hear Mr. Maimon explain that the reason for that, which he says is data, is because the pH and alkalinity dropped after VNA was there? VNA wasn't running the plant. VNA offered their recommendations. No one followed them. And then they left. So he can point to that chart. I really don't know what that means. And how that gets to 50 percent of the blame is really just a head-scratcher.

Now, members of the jury, you saw and I respected that Mr. Stern was very emotional about this case. He commented on that. And Mr. Maimon was, as well. I don't know if I'm going to get as emotional. I think it's just the type of person I am.

But make no mistake. I want to tell you very clearly this is a very serious and important case for the people of VNA.

Because in this courtroom, they have been falsely accused of poisoning children. And that is an accusation that is a very serious accusation. So, no, it's not damage control. It's not spin. It's not -- I don't know which is Story 1 or Story 2. It's not a story. It's a defense. A defense to serious false accusations that have made against the people of VNA, and we're proud to be able to present that defense to you over these past five months and to summarize it here this morning.

So let me turn to the first topic. The question of the work that VNA did in Flint. As I've said, VNA did good work in Flint. Now, to evaluate this, what Judge Levy has instructed you is that you need to consider the concept of professional negligence. And yesterday she gave you detailed instructions on what that means.

And for these purposes, as you've heard when you're looking at VNA's work, it means that plaintiffs' counsel have to prove to you that it's more likely true than not that VNA's work in Flint was not consistent with the standard of care. Or in other words, that it was not consistent with what a water engineer of ordinary learning, judgment, and skill would do under similar circumstances.

And Judge Levy also instructed you that to prevail in 2 this claim, plaintiffs' counsel can't just pick anything they 3 don't like about what VNA did. They can't just say they weren't honest as if that's what's at issue here. They have 4 5 to prove specific claims of negligence. The specific claims 6 that are set forth in the jury instruction. And there are two 7 of them. 8 This is not about some 30,000 foot view about what 9 they might think engineers should do. It's about these 10 specific claims. 11 First, did VNA breach the standard of care by failing 12 to recommend immediate implementation of orthophosphate corrosion inhibitors? 13 And, second, did they breach the standard of care by 14 15 failing to recommend a return to receiving water from the 16 Detroit Water and Sewerage Department? That's it. You have to find that they breached one 17 18 of those two things. Not something else. 19 In order to do that, as Mr. Maimon talked about with 20 respect to the government officials he's trying to defend, you 21 can't use the benefit of hindsight. You have to look at what 22 VNA knew at the time, what information was available to them, 23 and what a reasonable engineer would have done under similar 24 circumstances. That's the first part of the analysis. 25

What were the circumstances?

So I want to talk about that. I want to talk about the scope of VNA's work. And, again, no one's looking to hide behind the contract or evade responsibility by doing that.

But if you're going to evaluate what were the circumstances that VNA was in, you have to look at what they were hired to do and what was going on in Flint at the time.

So where do you begin? Well, when VNA arrived in

So where do you begin? Well, when VNA arrived in Flint in February of 2015, Flint was already ten months in to a complex and highly charged water crisis. Months before VNA ever even got there, Flint had to issue multiple boil water advisories due to the presence of fecal coliform in the water.

For months, they'd been dealing with an explosion of citizen complaints about undrinkable, dirty water. And they had recently found, Flint had recently found that their water contained a high level of a dangerous cancer-causing chemical called the TTHM.

That was all known. And so, yes, when VNA arrived in Flint there were real challenges.

And on top of that, the city was broke. Everyone knew that. And the residents and the politicians were at each other's throats. People were carrying around jugs of brown water and trying to meet with public officials and get them to pay attention to what was going on with the water. The people were angry and rightfully so. They were right to be angry.

You heard it was striking to me when Sue McCormick,

the former director of the DWSD, was here. She told us that when she was invited to come to a Flint City Council meeting, people told her, "You don't want to get involved in that mess." It was a highly charged situation. It was a full-blown crisis.

And, you know, I've been struck throughout this trial and I guess Mr. Stern tried to say that we're pivoting, because sometimes we say it's a crisis, and sometimes we say it's not. But the issue is that this was the Flint Water Crisis. The Flint Water Crisis. We've been consistent about that. It's not the Flint Lead Crisis. Because every time issues about discolored water or smelly water or all the things we heard about the water, every time that came up, it was sort of dismissed by plaintiffs' counsel as, "Well, that's just aesthetics. You know, that's just sort of a precursor. Let's get on to the real issue, which is the lead."

And of course they're saying that, because that's what their claim is about. They're seeking injuries for lead poisoning.

But when you think about the circumstances in which VNA arrived, when you're evaluating did they do what would be expected of a reasonable engineer, the question is not: Let's look at everything we know about lead now. It's: What was going on with the water then.

And this was a full-blown water crisis.

And you heard about some of this from Miguel Del Toral. He explained that it was sort of like a game of Whac-a-Mole. Every time there was one problem, they would try to fix that problem, and another problem would pop up.

You heard something similar from Dr. Bellamy, who explained that when dealing with water treatment, you have to deal with -- his big thing was this concept of simultaneous compliance. He explained that sometimes you'll add a chemical to address one issue, and that chemical interacts in a way that it causes another problem. And that's what you were seeing in Flint at the time.

They would try to fix one problem; it would cause another problem. It was a game of Whac-A-Mole. The city was just totally failing. Mr. Maimon agreed. The city was total failing in how they were running that plant.

And you saw -- I thought this chart was very telling. You saw this chart during Dr. Gagnon's testimony. And he explained that one of the most basic tasks of a water engineer, a water operator is to keep pH and alkalinity within a very narrow band so that it doesn't vary much from day to day.

And you can see here up until the water switch, that's exactly what happened. Then the switch happened, and immediately, the pH and alkalinity are all over the place.

So what happens? The city knows they've got this

water crisis. They've got all of these problems. And they put out a request for proposals for a second set of eyes for a water quality consultant.

And, again, I can't resist but, you know, Mr. Maimon said, "Well, they're 50 percent responsible. The city is 0.

They're 50 percent, because they were the second set of eyes."

What about the first set of eyes? Why is the first set of eyes responsible for nothing? The first set of eyes that was there throughout this entire crisis.

But in any event, the city puts out their request for bids, and VNA was the only consultant who responded.

Initially, the request called for the consultant to do a broader amount of work. But given the financial constraints in the city, it was eventually decided that they wouldn't go forward with everything they had initially wanted. And instead they would just enter into this contract with VNA, which called for a one-week assessment.

The contract specified this would involve a kickoff meeting with the client and a top-down assessment as defined in the proposal. VNA would provide two water and two communication experts for a total of 40 hours each. The product from that week would be a letter or a PowerPoint presentation reviewing actions taken by the city to date. And the scope of work will involve the water plant, distribution systems, and communications with customers.

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THE COURT: Mr. Stein, can you slow down just a
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                   I want to make sure the record --
      little bit.
 3
                           Sure. I'm trying to finish by 2:30.
               MR. STEIN:
 4
               THE COURT:
                          I know. But poor Jeseca has to make it
 5
      to 2:30, too.
 6
                           Thank you. And please let me know if I
               MR. STEIN:
 7
      speed up again.
 8
               THE COURT:
                          Okay.
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               MR. STEIN: A brief word about these contracts,
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             Mr. Stern is absolutely right. The contract doesn't
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      define the standard of care, and we don't suggest that it
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      does. But the contract is certainly relevant in understanding
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      the circumstances that VNA was in. And the scope of what they
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      were hired to do.
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               Now, what else did you hear about how this project
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      developed? There's a -- specifies in the contract that
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      there's going to be a kickoff meeting. And you heard from
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      Dr. Bellamy who, again, is as experienced as it comes when it
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      comes to water treatment. And he said that he had done
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      projects like this. And the first task is you meet with the
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      people you've contracted with, and you try to find out what's
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      going on in the city and what issues they need your help with.
               He explained that he would typically have that kind
23
24
      of a meeting and then you would get to specifics.
25
               And all the testimony from the plant operators, from
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Mr. Gnagy and Mr. Chen, from everybody who was involved, all the testimony was clear that the initial focus was two things. Red water concerns and TTHMs.

Now, that's not to say as a lot of the questions we heard from the plaintiffs' side sort of suggested. It's not to say that VNA is trying to say, "Well, all we had to look at was red water concerns and TTHMs." No one on our side is saying that. We recognize this was a contract to do a one-week assessment of the water system, and that's what VNA did.

But if the known issues, when you walk in the door, are that the water is brown and nobody can drink it and, "Hey, we just had this TTHM violation, and by the way, we attached to the request for bids a copy of the TTHM violation," then it's only logical that your consultant would say, "Well, let me start by looking at those known issues."

And, you know, this makes sense. I think we all have this kind of experience in our daily life. If you went to a doctor for a check-up and you wanted just a general check on your overall health, you might ask the doctor to take a look at your health.

But if you also knew when you walked in the door that you had high blood pressure and a sore back, you'd probably mention to the doctor, "I have high blood pressure and a sore back. Let's start with those issues and then see what else

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you can figure out." And that's -- there's no mystery.
That's what was going on here with VNA. They knew about red
       They knew about TTHMs. So they started with those
water.
issues and then moved on to more broadly evaluate the water
system.
         You have in evidence their notes from this February 2
kickoff call where they discussed all these issues. And
you'll see when you look at them that TTHM issues were front
and center.
         And, again, as I said, when asked directly, people
like Mike Glasgow, the actual -- the only licensed operator
with the plant, "What was VNA there for?"
         "I think it was in regards to our TTHM violations."
         Nevertheless, as I said, VNA didn't limit themselves
           They took a broad look at a variety of issues. And
to TTHMs.
you can see, because it's in evidence, the technical
memorandum that VNA put together, which went through all of
the issues they looked at.
         It contained all of their calculations, all of the
tests that they ran, covering all of these different issues.
Treatment plant operation, THM concentrations,
characterizations of the source water, TOC, total organic
carbon , oxidative conditioning, bromate formation, coagulant
screening, lime/soda softening evaluations, midpoint
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chlorination and other issues.

And what is this document, this technical memorandum? 1 2 This was a document you heard the cover email made clear. 3 These were Marvin Gnagy's handwritten notes from his work 4 during that one-week assessment that after they left, the city 5 said, "Hey, do you mind typing up your notes and sending them 6 to us so that we can have them in a form that others can look 7 at and use?" 8 And he said, "Sure. No problem. Here are my notes." 9 That's what this document is, despite all the questions about what was included in it and what wasn't included in it. 10 11 And you also saw VNA's final report, and we're going 12 to go through the recommendation on corrosion control. That's 13 obviously the focus here. But that's not the only thing in the final report. They made recommendations about the 14 15 addition of permanganate, the reduction of the ozone feed, the 16 proper doses of ferric chloride and lime, prechlorination, 17 conversion -- it should say "conversion" not "conversation" --18 to GAC filters, corrosion control, elimination of storage tanks, valve replacement, flushing in the distribution system. 19 20 They also made recommendations about changes to 21 process control, proper lab operation, proper maintenance 22 management, proper staff training, and how the water 23 department could communicate better with its customers. 24 The whole report is in evidence, and you'll be able 25 to look at it.

And, members of the jury, this was all in one week they did all this work and all this analysis. A one-week assessment, and they provided this whole host of recommendations that no one on this table wants you to look at or talk about.

Again, you heard from Dr. Bellamy. This is the guy

-- I mean, they want to talk about his compensation. I'll

talk about his experience. This is a guy that for 40-plus

years has been one of the go-to water treatment consultants in

the world. He went to Iraq to set up their water treatment as

part of the provisional authority there. He went to Sydney,

Australia, to help when there was an issue with the water

being provided to Olympic athletes.

He has provided water consulting here in Ann Arbor, a city that uses a small river just like Flint. And what did he tell you? He said he went through all the documents, and this kind of work is exactly what you would expect from a reasonable, competent engineer, that this was good work.

So with that understanding of the context of the circumstances, let's take a look at VNA's recommendations about corrosion control, because that's the first way that Mr. Maimon and Mr. Stern could establish negligence.

And when you look at these recommendations about corrosion control, I submit to you that their approach more than met the standard of care. It was exactly the right

response to the situation at the time.

VNA made a careful, thoughtful set of recommendations that was fully consistent with all known science about lead corrosion. They recommended the city conduct a corrosion-control study to get the right inhibitor and the right dose. And they recommended that it be discussed with the state regulator.

So I'm going to go through this in some detail. But as you can see from the slide, what I'm going to do is give you six reasons, six independent reasons that you know that VNA's recommendation on corrosion control was correct.

I'm going to go through them one at a time and explain why the evidence shows on each of those points VNA was right. And why that means you could have confidence that on the question on your verdict form about whether or not VNA breached the standard of care when it comes to their recommendation on corrosion control, you can confidently check that box in favor of VNA.

So what was the recommendation? Well, we've seen this language many times. I won't read it again in full, at least. "Contract with your engineer initiate discussions with the state on the addition of a chemical."

Why was this the right recommendation? First, at the time -- sorry -- at the time, lead in the tap water was not a pressing issue. Based on the information they knew at the

time. You've heard over the course of this trial dozens of questions, if not more.

You've heard arguments from plaintiffs' counsel that what VNA should have been doing is they should have been jumping up and down, raising alarm bells, causing everyone to stop and pay attention to the issue of lead.

Well, members of the jury, that is pure hindsight.

Nothing else. Because what was the data that was available at the time? The lead and copper data, the data that's used by water operators all over the country, it was clear that they were — that the 90th percentile level for the City of Flint was 6 micrograms per liter or parts per billion. And you know that the action level is 15.

There was no basis to go and alarm everybody about lead. The data showed they were in compliance. The evidence didn't support doing anything else.

Now, this doesn't mean that VNA ignored the issue of lead. It doesn't mean that they just said, "Oh, well. We're done. Nothing to do here." No. They took a measured approach that was consistent with the available information.

Again, you can go back to that analogy with your doctor. You might tell your doctor when you walk in, "You know, I eat a diet that's all sugar." And a doctor will say, "Maybe you're going to have a problem with diabetes."

But if he tests your blood and your sugar levels are

not high, what's the doctor going to do? He's going to tell you, "Okay. You don't have an issue right now, but this is something you should keep an eye on for the future, and you might be smart to think about this going forward."

And that's exactly what VNA did on this issue of lead. Yeah, they knew there were potential issues with the corrosive water. They knew there were some amount of lead pipes, and they knew lead could be an issue in the future. They knew it was something the city should keep an eye on and think about. But at the moment, the data showed that it was 6 parts per billion, which is below the action level.

And it wasn't just in VNA's report that they said that. Marvin Gnagy recorded this in his notes. February 18, 2015. "Corrosive water conditions exist. Discussed with plant staff and suggested potential issues with lead and copper monitoring in the future."

And then thinking back on simultaneous compliance. "Might need to balance pH and corrosion control with THM compliance issues."

They say, "Oh, Gnagy, he was only talking about red water. It's right here in his notes. "I discussed it with plant staff that they might have an issue with lead and copper in the future."

And it wasn't just Gnagy's notes. You heard from Rob Bincsik. Remember when the news about LeeAnne Walters first

came up, and they first saw they had one home with an elevated lead level? Rob Bincsik's first thought was, "Hey, this is what Marvin from Veolia mentioned to me, that we needed to add phosphate to our water to help prevent this."

So you have Gnagy's testimony to you that he told people about this. You have his notes that documented it.

And you have Mr. Bincsik's email. And when he was here on the stand, Mr. Bincsik told you that he's confident that conversation occurred.

So that's the first reason. Lead in the water was not a pressing issue.

What's the second issue -- second reason? The second reason is you can't just take orthophosphates and dump them in the water, because that's what was done in Detroit. What do you need to do? You need to conduct a study. This was the consistent testimony of every single water expert in this case other than Mr. Humann, who I'll get to in a few moments.

So if that's the case, how can it be negligent for VNA to not recommend orthophosphates and instead recommend a corrosion-control study? You heard from Dr. Bellamy that when you think about issues of corrosion control, there can be a number of different chemicals that are added. Orthophosphate is one of them, but there could also be mixtures. And it's one of the basic techniques for the corrosion control. It's not the case, as plaintiffs' counsel would have it, that the

only way to do corrosion control is orthophosphate.

You heard from Dr. Gagnon that there were 46 percent of the utilities in one study that were using some approach to corrosion control other than adding orthophosphate.

And so the right thing to do, what you have to do is conduct a study. That's what Mr. Gnagy recommended. They should hire an engineer and coordinate with the state to do a corrosion-control study.

Mr. Chen, "I did recommend. I have more information for the future."

And Mr. Green testified as well, the best practice would have been that they test for corrosion and everything else.

Everyone involved said the same thing. What you do when you have this potential issue. You conduct a study and figure out the right chemical.

Now, Mr. Stern really went after Dr. Gagnon and his testimony, because he, when pressed on cross-examination about whether the Flint River water was more corrosive, he said he didn't know. But I think you have to remember what happened on redirect, as well, which is he said he didn't know, because utilities don't take raw water and put it into service lines. It goes through a treatment process first.

So if the question is: Is this water corrosive to service lines, it doesn't matter what the raw water does.

That water never comes in contact with a service line. The treated water does.

So he said, "I don't know," because it wasn't a relevant question for him, not because he didn't know the answer or didn't -- it just wasn't a question he'd ever bothered to look at. Because what matters is the treated water, not the raw water.

And I would offer to you -- you saw Dr. Gagnon, did he look like someone who was unprepared or not thorough or not a real expert to you? He won all those awards, published all those papers. He was the epitome of a science nerd. He was the guy -- he's one of the world's leading experts in lead and corrosion who studied this issue and published as many papers as anybody. And been widely recognized by his peers for his expertise.

And what was his view? That VNA did the right thing by recommending a corrosion-control study.

But Dr. Gagnon said more. And this is really important, as well. And this is the third reason. Because he explained, based on his research, that if you added orthophosphate but didn't first address pH and alkalinity and didn't first address all that organic matter in the water, the orthophosphate wouldn't have done anything.

Those other water quality issues would have affected the way the orthophosphate works and would have prevented it

from doing anything to inhibit corrosion.

Again, Dr. Gagnon and I have a quote from his testimony reviewing this study. He said, "We were surprised by this, would that -- with the addition of orthophosphate when organic matter was present, the orthophosphate actually had very little effect in terms of treatment additive."

And corrosion control is typically the last step that water would undergo in terms of treatment. You'd want to make sure all previous steps are operating properly and addressed before you get to the final step.

And so that was the order of VNA's recommendations. It was fully consistent with Dr. Gagnon's research and what science tells you. You have to get pH and alkalinity under control first. Remove the organic matter and then study the right corrosion inhibitor.

So what do you do? Implement operating programs for process control. That's to address pH and alkalinity. You convert your filters to GAC. And Dr. Gagnon explained that's how you control for organic matter. Then once you've done those things, then discuss with the state and figure out the proper corrosion control inhibitor.

Fourth reason, you know this was the right recommendation. You've heard testimony that orthophosphate, if it had just been added to the water might have actually caused more harm than good. You saw this in an email that

Mike Glasgow sent, again, right after the discovery of this LeeAnne Walters's test result.

He said, "I wish we could fix our problems with a corrosion inhibitor, but I'm not sure that is the case.

Although most -- also, most inhibitors are phosphate-based, which may come to haunt us in the summer months as phosphate is an energy source for biological growth."

This is why you have to test it. You can't just take some one-size-fits-all approach and say, "Well, orthophosphate was there before. You have to add orthophosphate now."

And it wasn't just Mike Glasgow. We saw the same thing from the EPA, from notes that Jennifer Crooks took from the EPA of a call with Michigan regulators. First she said, "Let's not do a corrosion-control study yet," in June of 2015. The EPA was still saying, "Let's wait."

But then she went to say, "The idea to ask Flint to simply add phosphate may be premature. There are many other issues and factors that must be taken into account, which would require a comprehensive look at the water quality and the system before any treatment recommendation can or should be made."

Jennifer Crooks went on in her testimony to say that, "You have to do a study, because too much phosphate could be just as bad as not enough phosphate."

And what's the fifth reason? The fifth reason is

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and Miguel Del Toral.

that the city didn't even have authority. No matter what VNA 1 said, to just pick a chemical, order it up, and add it to the 3 water. They had to go to the MDEQ and get approval for any chemical change they made to their treatment. They needed 5 MDEQ approval. Why is this important? Because that's exactly what 7 VNA recommended. "Contract with your engineer and initiate discussions with the state on the addition of a corrosion 9 control chemical." So think about this. If VNA had done exactly what 10 11 Mr. Humann says they must have done, you know, thou shall add 12 orthophosphate. The city couldn't even do it. They would 13 have had to go to the state and seek approval. And if they did that, they'd be doing the exact same thing VNA 15 recommended. So ask yourselves, how did VNA breach the standard of 17 care by recommending that the city do what it had to do in order to add corrosion control? 18 19 And in case there's any doubt, I pulled out from the 20 transcript, these are all the witnesses who testified consistently that the city needed MDEQ approval in order to 22 make a change to the treatment chemicals. Warren Green, 23 Theping Chen, Marvin Gnagy, Gerald Ambrose, Adam Rosenthal,

And finally, my last reason why I think it's clear

why you can have confidence in concluding that VNA's 2 recommendation on corrosion control was correct is because 3 Mr. Humann is not a credible witness. 4 And I don't mean to say -- sometimes people say 5 "credible" and it means they're suggesting he's lying. 6 not saying that. I'm just saying his testimony is not worthy 7 of belief by you or worthy of being credited. 8 And why is that? Well, some of you may be thinking, 9 and I think Mr. Maimon set it up this way a couple of times. 10 There's an expert on one side who says this is the standard of 11 care. There's an expert on the other side who says that it 12 isn't. We're not experts. How are we supposed to know who's 13 correct? Well, the answer isn't you just throw up your hands 14 15 and say, "Well, nobody knows." You take a look at the 16 information before you, at the evidence that's been presented. 17 And I point first to the breath of Dr. Bellamy's 18 experience compared to Mr. Humann's. As I said, Dr. Bellamy 19 spent 45 years as one of the world's leading water quality

And I point first to the breath of Dr. Bellamy's experience compared to Mr. Humann's. As I said, Dr. Bellamy spent 45 years as one of the world's leading water quality consultants for over a hundred different water utilities, tackling the most challenging problems all over the world. He set up water systems in Iraq and Australia. I went through that already.

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Mr. Humann, there is no evidence that he's ever run a water plant, he's ever done consulting work outside of Long

Island or maybe New Jersey. Yeah, he's the CEO of a company. Did he talk to you about his vast experience consulting with water systems in different parts of the world? I don't think he did.

Similarly, I point to the lifetime of research that Dr. Gagnon has done on issues of lead, corrosion, and water treatment. One of the leading experts in the scientific community. I'd point you to how credible and detailed both Dr. Bellamy and Dr. Gagnon were. How they supported all of their opinions with data and with evidence. How they answered all the questions that were asked of them on cross-examination, even when Mr. Maimon did his best to try and trip them up.

And for all those reasons that would be enough of a reason to credit $\mbox{Dr.}$ Bellamy and $\mbox{Dr.}$ Gagnon and not to credit $\mbox{Mr.}$ Humann.

But in this case, you don't even have to go through that analysis, because there's another reason that you know Mr. Humann's opinion is just not worthy of belief. And that's because he didn't look at anything. He told you he read one document, one document to form his opinion about VNA. Their final report. That's it.

You've been here for five months and more looking at tons of documents, hearing from lots of witnesses, analyzing everything. He looked at one thing.

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He didn't look at Marvin Gnagy's handwritten notes where he indicated that he spoke with plant staff about corrosion control. He didn't look at Rob Bincsik's email where Mr. Bincsik said, "Yeah, lead corrosion. This is what Marvin from Veolia was talking to me about." He didn't look at the pH or alkalinity or the organic matter issues and how that played into what VNA was recommending. He said he wasn't asked to even consider water chemistry. He didn't review the lead and copper data. He never spoke to or read the depositions of any City of Flint officials. He never spoke to or read the depositions of any MDEQ officials. When you put that all together with the other experts are telling you, I submit to you, members of the jury, it's clear you should credit Dr. Bellamy and Dr. Gagnon, and you should not credit Mr. Humann. Now, you heard a lot from plaintiffs' counsel today that VNA's recommendation that, you know, how could Dr. Bellamy have thought this was a recommendation about corrosion control for lead when Marvin Gnagy admitted himself that it was about red water and polyphosphates? Well, I have the excerpt from the transcript from page 5245 where Mr. Gnagy said very clearly, "I recommended polyphosphate to deal with red water. But, you know, I also recommended or talked about a phosphate chemical that could

help with future lead and copper levels in the distribution system."

The two are not mutually exclusive. The fact that you're talking about in one section of the report, talking about polyphosphate for red water doesn't mean that you're also not talking about a corrosion-control study to deal with lead and copper. Two things can be true at the same time. And that's what Mr. Gnagy testified here to you.

But even more importantly, even more importantly than what Marvin Gnagy said about what was in his mind when he wrote something down, the evidence is clear that the people he was communicating to understood this to be a recommendation about lead and copper corrosion.

We've already talked about Rob Bincsik. You saw his email, right? As soon as he hears about the lead result at LeeAnne Walters's house he says, "Wait. This is what Marvin from Veolia was talking to me about."

You also saw for Howard Croft, this is a key document in this case. In September of 2015 -- right? -- the treasury department asks Mr. Croft, "Why didn't Veolia advise the city about potential for elevated lead levels when using Flint River water?"

What does he say? He says they did. They did make corrosion control one of their recommendations. Their commissioned scope of work was to focus on TTHM concerns, but

they did make corrosion control one of their recommendations.

And he says that in response to a question about lead.

He knew that VNA was making a recommendation for a corrosion-control study about lead. Rob Bincsik knew. What does it matter what kind of arguments Mr. Maimon can make about what the wording of the report and what that would have communicated? The people it was being sent to understood what it was saying.

So for the first claim of negligence, the immediate implementation of orthophosphate corrosion inhibitors, for all of those six reasons, you can scratch that off your list.

There's no basis to conclude VNA was negligent on that.

So what about the second point? What about the return to receiving water from Detroit? Well, here I submit plaintiffs' counsel doesn't fair any better. And that's for the simple reason that from all the evidence you've seen — and I'm going to review it — there's simply nothing anybody could have said in February of 2015 that would have led the City of Flint to return to Detroit.

Flint had taken that option off the table. And it was entirely appropriate for VNA to follow its client's instructions on that issue. The standard of care is for VNA to answer the question it was asked. And the question it was asked was do a top-down assessment in your one week of the way we're treating Flint River water.

They weren't asked, "Hey, evaluate which one of these water sources is better." They were asked, "Evaluate our treatment of Flint River water," and that's what they did.

Now, here I have three reasons or three arguments.

First, as I said, the City of Flint took DWSD off the table.

Second, as I said, VNA wasn't engaged to evaluate a return to DWSD. And, third, that even when VNA tried to suggest a return to DWSD, it was squarely rejected.

How do you know that Flint had taken a return to Detroit off the table? Well, every witness in this case made this clear. Darnell Earley was the Flint emergency manager at the time, and he testified based on the video deposition about a return to Detroit. It was not feasible, because the city didn't have any money.

Gerald Ambrose, in his video deposition, testified that he stated on -- or he were asked and he stated on many occasions that the \$12 million that was being saved by not purchasing the water from Detroit was one of the reasons not to return.

And I want to pause for a minute on the logic of that. Because I think what you see and what you understand when you think about it is why the emergency managers and the City of Flint were so wedded to their decision. Because as we've said, they knew that they were coming -- in two years, they would be joining the KWA.

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And to be ready to join the KWA, the plant needed massive upgrades. And they had no ability to finance those upgrades. So how did they finance it? By taking the money 3 that they had been using to pay Detroit for water and saving 5 that money to upgrade the plant while they just got water out 6 of the Flint River. 7 That was the game plan. That was the decision. And 8 there's no reason to think that that had changed or that 9 anything was going to get them to come off of that. 10 In fact, I can go through just in the same time 11 period, January and February of 2015, seven different times, 12 there was a suggestion made to return to Detroit, and it was 13 squarely rejected. This is the month before VNA was arriving in Flint. You had January 9, 2015, Emergency Manager Earley 14 15 issued a public statement the City of Flint can ill afford to 16 switch courses at this time. That's VNA Exhibit 784. 17 You have notes from a January 12, 2015, meeting that 18 Mayor Walling attended. "The game plan is not changing." You 19 have a document, an email from Dennis Muchmore from the same 20 period of time January 19, 2015. "This would be pretty 21 complicated to do now. A lot of money has been invested to 22 this point." 23 And then you have the testimony of Sue McCormick from 24 Detroit. She sent this letter in the midst of the crisis when

everyone was at each other's throats saying, "Hey, we'll let

you come back with no reconnection fee and no long-term contract."

One of the city council members invited her to come and present that. And what happened? Gerald Ambrose called her on the way to the meeting and said, "You're not coming. You're off the agenda." She turned around and was about to leave until the city council called her and again and said, "No, come back. I want people to hear about this option."

And she was put at the end of the meeting and was never taken seriously and never got a response.

You even saw an email from February 28, 2015, between Emergency Manager Ambrose and a member of the city council discussing this question of a return to Detroit. And Ambrose made perfectly clear no matter how many times you send it to me, it doesn't change the cost or my mind. This was taken off the table.

You also saw the emergency manager put out a statement, a press release, "Spending an extra \$12 million on Detroit water is incomprehensible when Flint water is just as safe." Incomprehensible.

They made no secret of it. It was reported in the press. Here's an article that's in evidence. VNA Exhibit 2824. "Flint Emergency Manager Says There Are Two Big Reasons Not to Reconnect to Detroit Water."

And you even heard this testimony from Duffy Johnson,

which I have to say was pretty -- it might have come by fast.

It was a while ago. But it was pretty compelling. He was

20-plus year employee of the City of Flint Department of

Public Works.

And he -- because he was anticipating a return to Detroit might happen, he instructed his staff, "Hey, get ready. We might have to go back to Detroit." And what happened when Ambrose heard about it? He left his job, and he said that was a major reason why he left. Because it was overturned by Ambrose.

And, you know, you heard the same thing from Marvin Gnagy on this question of -- well, I'll get to that about incomprehensible. It's the same work Marvin Gnagy heard when he tried to raise the question of returning to Detroit to Mr. Ambrose.

Now, given this clear evidence that the City of Flint had firmly decided it needed the \$12 million to upgrade the plant. It wasn't interested in returning to Detroit. Was it —— does it make any sense to think that the city wanted to hear VNA's opinion on this subject?

Do you really think the City of Flint was engaging VNA to answer the question of, "Hey, what do you think about returning to Detroit?" Ambrose made clear this is -- no matter how many times you bring it up, my mind's not changing.

And remember the testimony of Bill Bellamy, again, he

said as a water quality consultant, there's been plenty of times in his career that he's been asked to evaluate, "Hey, should we use one water source or another?"

That's a kind of analysis that water quality consultants do. And that was not this. That's not what VNA was hired to do.

You also heard from Marvin Gnagy, "They specifically told us returning to Detroit isn't an option. We don't want you spending time and effort on something we already know."

Now, again, the point of this is not to say that they were never going to go back to Detroit. Obviously, we know that they did six months go.

The point of this is to say, "Was VNA negligent?"

Did they breach the standard of care when they're told

directly by their client, "We don't want your opinion on a return to Detroit."

Again, Theping Chen, we were never asked to do that kind of evaluation. The source comparison. They had already had another consultant that did the exact same study comparing to the source before.

And I put a picture here, because I think it's helpful to think of an analogy. And I have a picture of a car. Imagine you were driving a car, and it was working fine. Got you where you needed to go. And then you decided, "You know what? I need to save some money, because I have some

other things I need to spend money on."

So you sell that car and you start using instead an old beat up car that has lots of problems. What do you do? You take that car to a mechanic and you ask the mechanic, "Hey, are there repairs that we can do to get this car to work? Can you fix up this car? Can you repair it? Can you make it work so that it gets me where I want to go?"

Would you expect the mechanic to turn around and say, "You know, you still have an option. You can go buy your old car back"? Of course not. You would know that you could do that. You had that car, but you needed the money for something else.

The question you're asking this mechanic is, "Can I make this car work?" And that's the question the City of Flint was asking VNA. "Can we treat the Flint River water? Can you review our processes and give us recommendations to make this work?"

Not, "Can you go back and use the water we were using before?" They already knew that. Everybody knew that.

And so what's remarkable here is not that VNA followed its client's instruction. What's remarkable here is that even in the face of all of that, even in the face of all that constant rejection of the idea of moving back to Detroit, even when you understand the question VNA was asked, they still made sure they brought the option up to Mr. Ambrose.

And you heard, Marvin Gnagy testified. He mentioned 2 it to him that, you know, "Going to Detroit is always an 3 option, and he just told me it was incomprehensible." He told me at the end, "Stick to your scope if you want to get paid." 4 5 Now, plaintiffs' counsel, with their 6 cross-examination, I think suggested that maybe this 7 conversation didn't happen the way Mr. Gnagy remembers it. 8 And they suggested, "Well, you know, he didn't have it in his 9 He didn't write it down, so I guess it didn't happen." notes. But, members of the jury, you saw Mr. Gnagy. 10 11 didn't need notes to remember this conversation. 12 remembered it. And in light of everything else you've seen 13 where Mr. Ambrose, you know, said, "No matter how many times you tell me, it's not going to change my mind," is there any 14 15 reason to question Mr. Gnagy's credibility on this point, that he raised the option of returning to Detroit and was told, 16 17 "Stick to your scope"? 18 And finally, if you're comparing who's more credible, 19 Mr. Gnagy or Mr. Ambrose, is it the guy who came and took the 20 stand and testified under oath and answered all of the 21 questions? Or is it the guy who took the Fifth, Mr. Ambrose, 22 and said that because he's been charged with crimes, he 23 doesn't want to come to answer questions because of fear of 24 self-incrimination? 25 The answer is clear. You know Mr. Gnagy was telling

you the truth about this. You know he identified returning to Detroit as an option. And you know the city wasn't considering it.

So that's so much for their second claim of negligence that VNA breached the standard of care by failing to recommend the return to receiving water from the Detroit water and sewerage department.

Now, when I listened to some of the arguments from plaintiffs' counsel, the phrase that came in my mind is the phrase "grasping at straws." And I thought about that the other day, and I wondered where that phrase came from because grasping at straws didn't make sense to me, and I looked it up.

It comes from a longer expression from, I think, you know, Medieval England or something where they said, you know, a drowning man will grasp at straws. And the idea was that someone who's drowning in a river or a lake might reach for whatever straws or reeds are on the side of the river to pull himself up and prevent himself from drowning.

And here I submit to you that Mr. Maimon and Mr. Stern, they're not grasping at straws. They're doing the 21st century version. They're grasping at emails. They are saying, "We can't engage on these arguments. There's all these reasons why VNA's recommendations were correct. We can't engage on that, so let's just put up a bunch of emails

and try to focus on that. Let's grasp at those straws."

Now, let's start with their greatest hit. Their absolute favorite. The apple of their eye. And this is Rob Nicholas's February 9 email in which he said, "Yep, lead seems to be a problem."

They love this email. How do I know? Because we went through the transcript, and we counted. And they presented this email 138 times over the course of this trial.

One email. 138 times. That's how much they wanted you to see that Rob Nicholas said, "Lead seems to be a problem."

And you know what? I don't mind that they showed that email. I wish they didn't do it 138 times. Because that email says nothing that undercuts any of our arguments about what VNA did.

What was that email? It was a response to a newspaper article that reported on a high lead result at UM Flint. A newspaper article. Not some analysis that VNA did. Not some test. It was a newspaper article from which he said, "Huh, lead seems to be a problem."

So what did they do? They investigated, and they concluded that it wasn't a problem. It was something to keep your eye on that might be a future problem, but it wasn't a problem then.

One employee, who by the way was not an engineer, thought this seemed to be a problem. He passed it on, and the

engineers investigated. This is the email they showed you 138 times.

And I have to say I thought one of the most revealing in a way moments of this trial came on this point when Governor Snyder was presented by video. And you've heard, again, Governor Snyder took the Fifth, and that's why he didn't testify.

But at some point prior, he sat for a deposition.

And he was deposed in this case. And Mr. Stern, on behalf of his clients, got to ask him questions under oath. Did

Mr. Stern ask him about his oversight of the MDEQ and all of the MDEQ's failures or his interactions with the emergency managers?

Did he ask him about his failed effort to broker a deal between Detroit and Flint that might have prevented this whole crisis from happening? Did he ask him about his meeting with the Flint pastors in July where they were trying to press their concerns about lead in Flint's tap water?

Did he ask the governor about all of his inaction over the year and a half of this crisis when he didn't do anything to fix it? No. He showed him Rob Nicholas's email. And he said, "Do you see here VNA said, 'Lead seems to be a problem'? Did anyone from VNA call you."

Give me a break, members of the jury. They had the governor of the state under oath. And they had the

opportunity to ask him questions, to get to the heart of what happened in the Flint Water Crisis. And they chose to show him Rob Nicholas's email that doesn't really prove anything.

What does that tell you? Does that tell you that plaintiffs' counsel are trying to do a real search and inquiry of what happened in the Flint Water Crisis? Or are they grasping at straws to try to fix blame where it doesn't belong on VNA?

Let's talk about their other greatest hit. This email where Bill Fahey wrote or Mr. Nasuta wrote, "If the best technical decision is to go back to the City of Detroit, we should not be afraid to make that call."

You know this was written by Mr. Nasuta who was saying if it's the best technical decision, not that he concluded that it was.

And then you have Theping Chen, who talked about his email -- I'm sorry. I thought it was here. His email from February 2, which they talked about in their closing argument where he said, "Returning to Detroit might be the best technical option to satisfy the activists."

Again, you've seen that email multiple times. It was written on February 2, 2015. VNA's contract wouldn't be signed until ten days later. In the middle of the night, Mr. Chen was looking at some news articles and said, "Huh, this seems to be what the activists are all asking for.

They're asking for a return to Detroit. That might be the best technical solution."

But he learned soon after from the city that that was not going to be an option. And you see here his testimony where he repeated multiple times that he was given a specific direction that that was outside their scope.

And then you have Mr. Gnagy's mistake that they focus on. Mr. Gnagy's mistake. What was his mistake? That same February 9 article about elevated lead at UM Flint. He asked for the data from the city. The city sent him data, and he assumed the city had sent him all the data.

So he analyzed it. He did his own calculations. He didn't go back and check and see that actually if you read down in the article, UM Flint had done three draws of water, and they'd only sent him the results from one. That was his mistake. He trusted the City of Flint.

Now, I will say to you they want to make a big deal about his mistake, fine. I would offer to you that testimony shows how credible Mr. Gnagy was. When he made a mistake, he admitted it. "I made a simple mistake." It doesn't undermine any of his recommendations about corrosion control.

It doesn't undermine any of the other work he did that met the standard of care. They pointed out a mistake, and he admitted it.

Finally, let's talk about this statement the water is

safe. I honestly -- after this much time, I don't have the patience to go through this again. I'll just say the slide says right what it says. "Safe equals compliance with state and federal standards and required testing."

They put that right on the slide. And you know from the earlier testimony that the 90th percentile was 6 parts per billion, which was in compliance with state and federal standards. So this statement was true at the time.

And one last thing, I'll just remind you. You saw
Miguel Del Toral by video, I don't know, a couple of weeks
ago, and he was asked about statements like this. He said,
"People say this all the time. That's how people in this
industry work. If you're at the action level or below, they
say the water is safe."

The bottom line here is that by looking at these emails, plaintiffs' counsel had not met their burden of proof of showing that VNA failed to meet the standard of care. And I want to say one other thing, because after all this time, I still don't really understand what Mr. Maimon and Mr. Stern think happened here.

You've heard a lot about upsells. You've heard a lot about, well, VNA knew lead was a problem, but they didn't say something. I don't really know how that fits into this negligence case. Because their claim is, you would think it would be, "Well, they didn't know about lead," or, "They

overlooked it." That's what would be a negligence claim.

They're not saying that.

They're saying no, no, no. They knew about lead, but they pulled their punches and didn't say it, because they wanted to upsell.

Well, members of the jury, use your common sense. Is that how upsells work? When you say your car to be repaired at the shop, do you worry about what the repairman's going to tell you? He's going to tell you that there's -- aren't any problems, or are you worried that there are a lot of problems?

Because people who are upselling try to overstate problems. They don't understate problems. It's about overstating the problem you can get hired to do more work, not by understating it.

So, again, upsell is a -- I guess they found it in some emails, but I just don't understand the logic of it, and I think you should ask yourselves what it is that they are trying to say really happened here.

So for all of these reasons, when you turn to that question on your verdict form, did VNA breach the standard of care, the answer clearly is no. And you can have confidence in reaching that answer.

I just have here some slides -- sorry -- that

Mr. Fahey also said they were trying to grow their business.

No one made any secret about that.

Sherrod Teed Vanderhagen and Ware v VNA and LAN - Case No. 17-10164

1 I'll skip ahead.

The next point. After you conclude, as I think you should, that VNA was not -- did not breach the standard of care, if you answer that question in favor of VNA, then at that point, at least as it relates to VNA, the case is over.

If VNA didn't breach the standard of care, you have nothing left to consider for VNA. And, again, I don't see how you can conclude otherwise given this evidence.

But if you conclude that VNA did breach the standard of care, you then have to turn to the second question of whether these kids are injured.

Now, they call this a pivot or choose-your-own-adventure. I don't know. Follow the judge's instructions. It goes down the same order. First analyze did they breach the standard of care. If the answer is, "Yes," go on. If the answer is "No," you're done. I didn't write the choose-your-own-adventure. That's what the law requires you to do.

So let's talk about the evidence of injury. And, again, here the burden of proof lies entirely with the plaintiffs. In this part of plaintiffs' case, I will submit really has one problem after another. One problem after another that they did their best to try and solve with what I think are really creative arguments, but which ultimately don't hold up.

So let's start with the most basic aspect of this claim. Were these children, were their clients exposed to lead in Flint's drinking water? And as I said, we're not denying there was a water crisis. Our claim is there was a water crisis. But whether there's evidence it was a lead crisis is a different story. We all know by now, I think every witness this the case has been consistent. The water coming out of the treatment plant did not have lead in it.

Lead comes into the equation because of the way that water interacts with lead service lines, which causes the scale to slough off of the service lines, and that's where lead comes from.

And we know now that Rob Bincsik, the service center manager, where he previously thought and he had that card catalog that you saw a picture of, you previously thought, "Oh, there's lead lines everywhere."

We now know from this FAST Start data that that SWAG that he called it, his scientific wild ass guess that it was way off.

We know from the FAST Start Program. Now, what is this? You heard from Dr. Gagnon the FAST Start Program is a program that was arraigned by the State of Michigan to replace every single lead service line in the City of Flint. And they talked about the Pieper study. The Pieper study was -- you heard the testimony.

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The Pieper study was an estimate based on extrapolations of where -- of how many lead service lines there were that was done before the FAST Start data was available. The FAST Start data, there's no need to extrapolate. There's no need for models. They actually dug a hole in the ground and looked at the pipes and saw which ones were lead. And what did they conclude? You heard from Dr. Gagnon. If you just take the number of lead pipes and divide it by the total number of service lines in the city, it comes out to about 16 percent. 16 percent. That's one out of six. Now, their burden of proof is to prove that it's more likely than not. More likely than not that their clients consumed water with lead in it. Ask yourselves, if it's one out of six that had a lead service line, how have they met their burden? How could they show it's more likely than not when five out of six did not have a lead service line? Well, here's their way to try to solve that problem. They point to the testimony of Dr. Bithoney. And when you look at Dr. Bithoney's testimony on this point, I submit to you it's really -- when you really get down to it, it's a lot of smoke and mirrors. It's fancy words like "geomapping." But when you get down to it, what Dr. Bithoney did, he didn't do any testing of the equal homes that these kids

lived in. He can't tell you that any of them lived in a home with a lead service line.

Let me pause.

They also put up these school reports from the MDEQ about each of the schools. And you remember these reports came in. There was no witness to explain them. They just came into evidence. Look at those reports. Yeah, they have some rooms in those schools that had elevated lead levels, but the vast majority, like 80 percent of them did not.

So, again, that doesn't prove that any of these kids were exposed to lead in their drinking water.

Dr. Bithoney concluded based on his statistical generalizations that in his words, it was very likely that the water consumed by Emir Sherrod, Aundreya Teed, and Daylaana Ware was contaminated with lead, and it was possible that the water consumed by Riley Vanderhagen was contaminated with lead.

But other than telling you his conclusion, he really didn't show you how he got there. He said he did geomapping, looked at zip codes. How he did it? A little mysterious. So let's look at some of the statistics he presented to you. He said -- I'm picking Daylaana Ware for an example. But the same analysis can be done for all four of the children. He said, "Well, she lived in a home" -- or lived in a zone or a ward where 18 percent of the water sampled had -- that was

collected exceeded 15 parts per billion of lead.

And that was on the slide he showed you. 18 percent exceeded. He had to admit on cross-examination that that meant that 82 percent did not exceed the action level for lead. He also said he based it on the estimated percentage of children in the ward who had elevated blood lead levels and that it increased in her ward by 350 percent after the water source switch. 350 percent increase. Sounds like a lot.

But he had to admit on cross-examination that it increased from 1 percent to 4.5 percent. And don't be confused, that's not the blood lead level. That's the percentage of children in that ward with elevated blood lead levels. It went from 1 percent to 4.5 percent, which means 95.5 percent did not have elevated blood lead levels.

And he tries to tell you, "Well, it went up by 350 percent."

He said that 42.7 percent of the pipes in this block group were made of lead, galvanized, or unknown materials.

Again, not acknowledging, that means that more than half were not. He also looked at the median year the structure in the block -- the structure in that block group, the homes were built. And he said that lead-containing pipes were used during that time. And he had to admit that lead paint was widely used during that time, as well.

You know, I loved it when during plaintiffs'

counsel's argument, they said, "Oh, Dr. Bithoney, he made clear, when you hear hoofbeats, think of horses. Don't think of zebras."

But, members of the jury, you still have to see the horses. You still need evidence. Here it seems like

Dr. Bithoney heard some hoofbeats and said, "Stop there.

That's enough, because it's not a zebra."

So there's no evidence, no direct evidence of lead exposure. How else did Mr. Maimon and Mr. Stern try to get around this problem? Well, they tried to say, "Well, they must -- if we can't prove directly that they had lead in their water, we can show that they have lead in their bodies, and that lead must have come from somewhere, and that somewhere must have just been the water."

And that's essentially their chain of reasoning, but that doesn't hold up either.

To begin with, not one of these four children, not one of them, has ever had an elevated blood lead level. Not one of them not ever. This is a chart that Dr. Gaitanis showed you that chartered all the blood lead results that we have for these four children. And you see Daylaana Ware on the left side, her highest blood lead readings were before the Flint Water Crisis even began in 2009 and 2010.

You see Riley Vanderhagen had blood lead readings at the end of 2015 and the beginning of 2016. The first one was

within the national average. And the second one was slightly above it. The other two readings are within the national average. And then these others on the dotted line on top were where it could not be detected.

And you can see it's 3.3, because that's the detection limit for the test. So no one really knows if it's anywhere between 0 and 3.3. We just know it's less than or equal to 3.3.

So not one of these children has ever had an elevated blood lead level. And make no mistake, every witness in this case, including Dr. Bithoney, including Dr. Specht, they all said the standard way of measuring lead exposure is through blood lead.

Not one of these children ever had an elevated blood lead level. Sounds like a problem for plaintiffs' counsel.

Sounds like a problem for their case.

Well, they've got a way around that problem. They say, "No, no, no. Half-life. Half-life. We just didn't get the tests in time, and so there's no way to know what the blood lead levels were, because the blood lead was really there, but it just kind of disappeared like magic."

And you heard from Dr. Gaitanis that the medical literature does not support that theory. He explained that, yeah, there might be some evidence that for an acute exposure if someone has a one-time exposure to lead that there will be

a short half-life where it goes away but that the evidence shows that for chronic long-term exposures, it lasts for much longer.

And putting aside the technical literature that Dr. Gaitanis talked about, again, use your common sense.

Plaintiffs' counsel will have you believe, based on the testimony, that Riley Vanderhagen was drinking three or four glasses of water a day throughout the Flint Water Crisis. Yet in 2015 and early 2016, her blood lead levels were still well below the CDC reference level.

When was the time for this magical half-life to take effect? When did the half-life cause the lead to disappear? She's drinking water that whole time, or so they say, and the blood lead is not elevated.

Okay. So they don't have blood lead. So what do they do? They turn to bone lead. And here this was -- this is obviously a critical issue in the case. And I want to be very clear about this. You did hear that there is a KXRF device, a stationary x-ray device used in two hospitals to measure for bone lead and that those measurements have been reliable.

But you also heard about Dr. Specht and his pXRF device. And I want to suggest to you that the evidence is clear the pXRF is not reliable. Now, they said -- well, they didn't have a witness that said this. I'll get to that in a

moment.

But before I even do that, I can't resist again reminding you of one piece of testimony, which is that Dr. Specht, when he was here testifying, I have right from the transcript. He said, "The pXRF is akin to a Star Trek Tricorder," or something like that.

Again, not my words. This is Dr. Specht who compared it to a Star Trek Tricorder. And I will admit I'm not really a Star Trek guy. But I went and tried to look up what a Tricorder was, and it's a device that they used on the show to sort of magically detect medical issues.

Members of the jury, that's an apt metaphor, because this device is science fiction. The pXRF device is not referenced in any lead exposure guidelines written by the NIH, the CDC, or any pediatric medical societies. It's not mentioned in any major textbooks of pediatrics regarding lead evaluation.

It doesn't have proper normative data or control data. It's never been validated by an outside laboratory.

And the results cannot be replicated.

I want to go through this in a little more detail, because I think it's really important. It's really the heart of their case.

Why has this device not been replicated by other labs? Well, you heard from Dr. Gaitanis. You heard he said

lead -- sorry.

You heard he said -- he uses some proprietary cast that nobody else has access to, and, therefore, it can't be tested.

You heard that Dr. Specht has done four studies to try and validate the measurements he gets from his pXRF device. He had one study on lead poisoned children I think in China who had very elevated lead levels above 20. And what he found was that for those children, the device seemed to work and give reliable readings.

But for the children who did not have elevated blood lead levels, the device was not reliable. It didn't correlate with the KXRF.

So that one study on the Chinese children. He also tested it, I think, on a group of adults, I think, in Canada. And there, again, we know adults bones are very different from children's bones, so I think even he didn't think that was full validation. And he tested it on dead birds. That's it. It has not been validated.

Now, Mr. Stern says, "Oh, it's new, a new technology." And I remember there was a little back and forth between him and Mr. Kent about, you know, microwaves being invented and Kitty Hawk. And I stayed out of it as I tried to do throughout the trial on those kind of things.

But I thought about it as I was preparing for this

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closing statement. And it said yeah. There was a day when
there was a first airplane, right? Everyone -- everything has
to be done for the first time once. But if you were standing
at Kitty Hawk with the Wright brothers, and they said, "Come
    Hop aboard. I'm sure it will fly, "would you jump in?
    You'd wait to see that it's validated. You'd wait to see
that it's reliable.
        Here what Mr. Maimon and Mr. Stern are asking you to
do, they're asking you to jump on something that's never been
validated and something that isn't reliable.
        And what else? We don't each know what these numbers
mean. Because, for example, Dr. Specht put his Tricorder, his
pXRF up against one of the plaintiffs legs. I think it was
Riley Vanderhagen, and he said, "Oh, she had a bone lead level
of 9."
        Now, this, again, has no relationship to the blood
lead levels. This is a different number. Bone lead of 9.
And he said, "That's substantial or significant."
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So the obvious question, "Well, what would a child who wasn't exposed to lead have in their bones? How do I compare that and know what this number is really telling me?" He doesn't know. He's never done a control group. Nobody knows. Nobody has ever used this device besides Dr. Specht.

There's no reference values like you had for the CDC.

There's nothing. There's just Dr. Specht, and we're being

asked, essentially, to take his word for it.

And finally, the last thing I'll say about Dr. Specht. Even if you credited his device, even if you thought this device actually showed you something about bone lead, it can tell you nothing about how or when the lead got into those bones.

It is reflecting lifetime exposure to lead. It's not telling you what lead was consumed during the Flint Water

Crisis. It's telling you over the whole life of this person, this is where lead came from. And it can't tell you when it got there.

And this is critically important for VNA, because we only got there in February of 2015, and their burden is to show that there was lead exposure after that.

Dr. Specht tells you nothing from nothing about when the lead got into these bodies, and it can't tell you anything to show that it happened after VNA arrived.

When did the lead get there? Hard to say. Because we know from Dr. Gaitanis that lead is ubiquitous in our environment. I remember Dennis Muchmore, the governor's former chief of staff. He said the same thing when he was here just a few weeks ago. Everyone in this room has lead in their bodies.

And we also know from this document that came into evidence, VNA 1829, the notice the city sends out to consumers

that the EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human lead exposure may come from drinking water. 10 to 20 percent. Which means that 80 to 90 percent comes from other sources. Like soils and dusts and paints.

Dr. Specht tells you nothing about whether the lead he found came from water or whether it came from one of these other sources.

So there's no evidence of lead exposure. There's no evidence of elevated blood lead levels. The pXRF is not reliable. We're left with the evidence of impairment. And you heard a lot about this, this morning from Mr. Maimon and Mr. Stern.

And I would offer to you, members of the jury, this is a difficult part of your task to evaluate whether or not these children are impaired, because their parents say that they are. But you saw their academic records. You saw that apart from some bumpiness in the school years around COVID, these children are all doing well.

On top of that, I would suggest to you keep in mind, not one of these children, there's no evidence that any of them have sought or is seeking any medical treatment for lead poisoning. Not one of them is seeking any treatment for any of the conditions Dr. Krishnan diagnosed. They're not seeking educational plans. They're not seeking educational accommodations. There's no evidence of any of that.

Now, what do we say about Dr. Krishnan's diagnoses?

Well, number one, we want to remind you of Dr. Gaitanis,

right? I'll remind you again, Dr. Gaitanis is a treating

physician. He's not a professional expert. He's not someone

who comes to court regularly and testifies in cases.

He's a pediatric neurologist who has devoted his life

to helping children. And, yes, he's not an expert on lead poisoning, but he's an expert in the sort of conditions that Dr. Krishnan diagnosed. And what did he tell you? He told you that if these kids were referred to him, he would call their parents and say, "Good news. You can rest easy. The children are fine. They're not injured. And there's no treatment I can do to help them, because they're doing fine."

He also said on this notion that there's a downward spiral that, in fact, the opposite is true and that through treatment, some of these conditions can be improved.

He also told us that Dr. Krishnan, who, again, is not a medical doctor and who did her tests in a law office, that Dr. Krishnan misdiagnosed these children. That the cognitive functioning, the decrement in cognitive functioning that she diagnosed is something that has to be measured, according to the manuals, by something that goes beyond the normalcy in aging.

It's a diagnosis that's typically applied or really is applied in situations of Alzheimer's or dementia. It

refers to an aging patient, and it's clearly inappropriately being applied to these kids, because they're at the wrong stage of life.

He also told you that the idea that these decrements came from an acquired brain injury is not correct. That those two diagnoses are mutually exclusive.

And here's -- and you heard from Dr. Thompson that the way this usually works in the real world is that the person who does the testing is not the same person who does the diagnoses, that the person does the testing and then sends them off to a doctor for diagnoses, a doctor like Dr. Gaitanis.

And he would -- and he concluded based on the records he saw, there was no need to evaluate these children in person. No need to subject them to that, because it was clear from the records he saw that they were not injured.

Again, you saw that Dr. Gaitanis made clear he didn't see any evidence of cognitive impairment in any of the children. And here's really the kicker when you think about this piece of evidence. Because, again, you have conflicting experts on both sides.

But ask yourself this question. Dr. Krishnan gave these diagnoses in 2020. That's two years ago, more or less. Is there any evidence that any of these children are seeking any kind of treatment, any educational accommodation, or

anything as a result of that diagnosis? There isn't. There's no evidence.

We would submit to you, members of the jury, that these injuries only seem to exist in this courtroom. Their teachers haven't identified it. There's nothing in their academic record that suggests there's an impairment. And even though Dr. Krishnan testified to an impairment, there's no evidence that anyone's done anything about it.

Plaintiffs' counsel are not seeking damages for the cost of medical treatment. The most they can tell you is that they're suffering shame and embarrassment and humiliation. I think you heard the testimony was that I think it was Aundreya Teed suffered shame, because she came from Flint, and everyone associates Flint with the water crisis. Not because of anything that VNA did.

And they're saying that this is going to cause a reduction in earnings over the course of their lives. Members of the jury, there's just no evidence in the record to support any of that. There's no way to know what these children are going to do now and what they would have done before.

In fact, the testimony is that whatever these children were going to be before, they're still going to be able to be now.

Dr. Krishnan said it might be more difficult, but that's all she was able to say.

Finally -- and I know we're running late on time, and I appreciate you agreeing to stay with me through 2:30, and I'm confident I'll get this finished by then.

Finally, before you leave the subject of injury, you have to consider the concept of causation. Because, again, even if you find that these children are injured and even if you find that injury was caused by exposure to lead, you still have to -- you still have to conclude to side with the plaintiffs that this injury was caused by something done by VNA.

And to evaluate that, the question is: Well, what would have happened differently if VNA had made the recommendations that Mr. Humann suggest they should have made? What would have been different?

And I think you know the answer to that. Absolutely nothing. You know what the MDEQ's plan was. You heard it from Stephen Busch. They had this plan to do two six-month monitoring periods, followed by a period of time to do some testing, followed by some time to implement this. That was the plan that they were on.

And they're the MDEQ. They're the regulator.

They're the boss. They're the law is what Mike Glasgow said about them. Do you really think if VNA showed up and said,

"Ey, we think you should add orthophosphate right now," it would have -- something different would have happened?

You can speculate about that. But there's no evidence to suggest that it would have. Because in addition to the fact that Stephen Busch told you this, you heard that there were lots of people who questioned it.

You heard about this June 26, 2013, meeting, a meeting, by the way, that Rowe Engineering attended, according to the documents. You heard that Warren Green raised questions about corrosion control.

And what was he told? He was told by Stephen Busch, "That's the way we do things in Michigan." Warren Green raised questions in 2013. "Do we think it would be different if in 2015 VNA had said something?"

You know nothing would have changed. Mike Glasgow, before they started distributing water from the plant, reached out to his bosses and then to the MDEQ, the regulator. This is the licensed operator at the plant. And he's saying, "The plant's not ready. If water is the distributed from this plant in the next couple of weeks, it would be against my direction."

Now, I know we've seen this a couple of times, and you can get kind of desensitized to it. But, members of the jury, this is the guy standing watch. This is the lookout on the Titanic yelling, "Hey, iceberg ahead."

And what do the people he's saying that to -- what did the captain say? They shrugged their shoulders. He heard

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Stephen Busch say that he never responded. Why? He didn't know. He just didn't respond. You heard from Adam Rosenthal from the MDEQ testified by video deposition. He saw this email, too. He saw -- he testified he went and wanted to make sure Steve Busch had seen it. And then he was asked, "Well, did you say anything to Glasgow the next day when you were at the plant for the ceremony where they pushed the button?" He said, "No. I didn't it was too loud in there. Ι couldn't say anything." You really think when Mike Glasgow was telling the MDEQ, "Hold on. Don't distribute water." That if VNA had said something, something would have been different? And I love this, when Dennis Muchmore testified just the other week he was shown some documents in which he and

And I love this, when Dennis Muchmore testified just the other week he was shown some documents in which he and others were questioning Marc Edwards. And Mr. Campbell asked him, "Do you think they have a responsibility to look into this data rather than to simply call it irresponsible?"

And he gave his answer, and he explained that his attitude was, "No way, buddy. You just showed up in town." Talking about Marc Edwards who came from Virginia Tech.

We know what the attitude of the public officials was. They were committed to their plan. They had dug in their heels, and they weren't going to do anything different.

"No way, buddy. You just showed up in town." The same would

be true of VNA.

There were multiple opportunities, multiple opportunities after VNA left Flint when if anyone wanted to listen, if anyone wanted to do something differently, they had more than enough reason to do something differently. You have Glasgow's email, which I've talked about.

You had Pat Cook's email, April 24, 2015, when he finally told the EPA Flint doesn't have corrosion control, even though the MDEQ had previously lied about that.

You have Governor Snyder's meeting with the Flint pastors, July 22, 2015. And here's the one that is most compelling to me. This document's in evidence. August 17, 2015. The MDEQ finally orders Flint to implement corrosion control but gave them until January 1, 2016, to do it.

You can check the document.

So ask yourselves, "This is the MDEQ, the regulator that has the power to put a stop to this right away, and they're saying, 'Add corrosion control, but you have six months or five months to do it.'" January 2016.

What's the date that if VNA had said, "Add orthophosphate in their report," what's the date that Flint officials would have stood up and said, "Okay. We're going to do it"? When all these other people had been saying, "Please do something about the water," and they weren't, what's the date that VNA's recommendation would have made a difference?

And then think further. Even if it had happened right away, even if on February 11, 2015, they immediately decided to switch and add orthophosphate, how long does it take for lead to get out of the water? There's no evidence in the record about that.

Members of the jury, they are asking you entirely to speculate that if just VNA had said something, if VNA had said, "Add orthophosphate," everyone would have changed course, stopped everything they were doing, all the lies would have stopped, all the changing of data, they would have immediately snapped to, change the water treatment, and then the lead would have disappeared overnight.

There's just no evidence to support any of that.

Now, before I move on to the government officials, you've heard this is a case about four individual children, and you have to consider them individually. I want to just pause for a moment to review the evidence on each of them, and I promise I'll go through this relatively guickly.

First, we have Aundreya Teed. You met her parents or her mother. Aundreya was 5 years old at the time of the crisis. She had two -- on April 19, 2012, nearly two years to the day before the switch to the Flint River water, Aundreya's blood lead level was tested and reported to be 3, the highest of any level that she consumed.

She was tested again towards the end of the crisis,

and her blood lead level was non-detect.

You heard from Aundreya's mom that Aundreya gets A, B, average grades. No one has ever recommended that Aundreya seek mental health treatment. Aundreya has never been punished in school. No time-outs, no detention, no suspension.

You heard from Dr. Krishnan. Aundreya has an overall normal intellectual level. She generally has the cognitive capacity to succeed. She has a low average score, not an impaired score. And you saw from Dr. Thompson, her IQ is right in the middle of the average range.

Emir Sherrod, similarly never had an elevated blood lead level. His teachers describe him as someone who's bright, conscientious, and demonstrates leadership. He has good team spirit but also the ability to work independently. He has a bright mind and a big heart.

Dr. Krishnan said Emir didn't have any significant discrepancies on the WISC-V and did acceptably on much of the remainder of the testing. His appropriate placement is in a mainstream classroom. There's no mention of ADHD or hyperactivity in his school records. And there's no diagnosis of ADHD in his medical records. His IQ score was right smack in the middle of the average range.

Riley Vanderhagen also never had an elevated blood lead level. She was tested, as I said before, towards the end

of the Flint Water Crisis, and her blood lead level was 0.7, within the national average. She was tested again shortly after, and it was slightly elevated, but still below CDC reference level.

According to Riley's family, she had tantrums that started around her first birthday. Never talked to the doctor about it, because it's a 1-year-old having a tantrum. They said she has the best personality, she's outgoing, and can make friends anywhere. She's a happy kid, like a comedian.

Dr. Krishnan noted she had difficulty reading in kindergarten, because she started kindergarten early when she was 4 years old, but by the end of the year, she caught up.

And Riley's WRAT5 test results, she was reading well above grade level. Her IQ score was in normal range.

Then finally, you have Daylaana Ware whose highest blood lead readings in our whole case were years before the Flint Water Crisis. She was tested again later towards the end of the crisis or afterwards and did not have an elevated blood lead level.

Her teachers describe her as a very eager learner who's always respectful and kind. She does very well and gets As and Bs and is a joy to have in class. Dr. Krishnan said on a measure of overall functioning, she's in the normal range, and her IQ score was within the normal range.

Members of the jury, again, we don't want to seem

callous towards these children. Everyone cares about children. As Mr. Stern said, that's what unites all of us. But the question before you is not whether you care about children. We all care about children. The question is: Are these children injured? Was their injury caused by exposure to lead in Flint's water? And did anything VNA did cause that injury?

And the answers to all of those questions, with all respect to these children, the answer is just, no, they were not injured.

Now, finally let me talk about this last subject, the government officials being responsible. I said at the beginning that we're not here to shift blame. This is what the law requires. It's what the judge has instructed you the law requires.

And, again, it's your duty to go through this. And if you find that there's negligence and if you find that there's injury to then allocate fault amongst whatever parties you think are responsible.

Now, I thought it was interesting that Mr. Maimon, when he was trying to undercut our case against these government officials, he said, "Well, look. They didn't have an expert that testified that these government officials were responsible. They didn't -- we brought experts to satisfy our claims. They didn't bring any experts to satisfy theirs."

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He may have forgotten that Mr. Humann testified that
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      -- he agreed with the generally accepted conclusion that the
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      Flint Water Crisis was a failure at all levels of government.
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      Mr. Humann, their expert, testified to that.
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               Mr. Humann also testified that if the MDEQ had told
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      the city that it needed to add a corrosion inhibitor, the
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      Flint Water Crisis may never have happened. That's their
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      expert. He agreed to that.
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               Ask yourselves, "If that's true, that if the MDEQ had
      told the city it needed to add a corrosion inhibitor, how on
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      earth is VNA 50 percent responsible for this crisis?"
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      that's the argument they're trying to make to you.
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               He told you that -- or he agreed that ultimately the
      City of Flint is responsible for the water crisis, and
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      Mr. Humann said the decisionmaking would have been with the
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      City of Flint. Yes.
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               And finally, he wrote in his report, "The Flint Water
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      Crisis occurred when state appointed emergency managers
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      replaced local representative decisionmaking."
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               And he said, "Yes."
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               So who bears responsibility for the Flint Water
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      Crisis?
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               We're learning it's 2:10.
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               I only -- I promise you I'll be done in 20 minutes,
      and I'm not going to go through all of the evidence we've
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heard. There had be no way to possibly do that on this point.
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               You've heard mountains of evidence about the Flint
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      Water Crisis.
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               What I propose to do to wrap up this part of the
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      closing argument is go through the key decisions that were
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      made and which parties are responsible for those decisions.
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      As a way, again, to help you when you're allocating
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      responsibility, figure out where responsibility lies.
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               Let's begin with the decision -- sorry -- the
      decision to use the Flint River.
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               Who made that decision? Well, it's a decision that
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      is hard to understand other than by the fact that everyone
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      involved in governing Flint was trying to save money. The
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      city had been authorized to use the Flint River as a backup
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      source, but it had no experience treating raw river water as a
      full-time source and didn't have anywhere near the necessary
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      staff. The plant was in disrepair. And everybody knew it.
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               But it was cheap. It was going to save them
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      12 million a year, so that's what they decided to do. And,
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      you know, you hear from Mr. Stern, "Well, these people didn't
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      know anything. Howard Croft didn't know anything about --
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      about water. How could he be held responsible?"
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               Members of the jury, Howard Croft was the director of
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      public works for the City of Flint. It was his job to know
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      something about water. He can't make the excuse of, "Well, I
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hired Veolia for a week, so I guess my job's done."

It was his job to know something about water. And you saw by their own admission, he didn't know anything about water.

You heard that Mayor Walling and the emergency managers try to blame the decision to switch to the Flint River on Detroit, saying that, you know, Detroit cut us off. But you know better. You saw from Sue McCormick that she offered to reconnect them without any long-term contract or increased fee.

So why did they stick to this plan to go to the river? I think you've seen enough evidence. It's a combination of arrogance, shortsightedness, and recklessness. Everyone knew the Flint River -- the Flint Water Treatment Plant had been mothballed and only used in a backup capacity.

Everyone knew it would require substantial upgrades to be ready to start treating Lake Huron water from the KWA and that the only way to do this would be to stop buying water from Detroit.

And you heard that there were lots of people who were raising red flags about this before the decision was made.

Adam Rosenthal, from the MDEQ. When he heard they were going to the river, he said, "I didn't agree with it. I thought it was a mistake." He thought going to the river and having them fire up, basically a mothballed plant was a mistake.

Again, I went over this before. You saw

Mr. Glasgow's email. If you do this, it will be over my

objection. And you saw that as I said before, Mr. Busch

didn't do anything when he saw that testimony. Mr. Rosenthal

didn't raise it, because it was loud in there.

So who made the decision to switch to the Flint River? Who's responsible for that? Governor Snyder, who appointed the emergency managers and who the emergency managers reported to, who failed to broker a deal between Detroit and Flint to solve this problem.

The emergency managers, who pushed forward with the plan, because they wanted to save \$12 million a year. And the City of Flint, which plowed ahead, even though it knew the plant wasn't ready. State of Michigan, through its MDEQ, which approved this plan, even though their internal people knew it was a mistake, the State of Michigan bears responsibility, as well.

What's the next decision we want to talk about? The lack of corrosion control. Again, there's really no mystery at this point on this -- on what happened here. The MDEQ decided from its mistaken interpretation of the Lead and Copper Rule that Flint didn't need corrosion control, because they were going to do two six-month monitoring periods followed by some time to test it. That was their decision, the MDEQ.

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And you heard that there were people like Warren Green who raised questions about this. And what happened? 3 You heard in response from several witnesses, from the emergency manager's mandate was we're not doing anything that 5 the MDEQ doesn't require. No extras. That's what Emergency Manager Kurtz said. No extras. If the MDEQ requires it, we're going to do it. If they don't require it, we're not. And they weren't requiring corrosion control. And you know now this was a mistake. The MDEQ director admitted it was a mistake that corrosion control 11 should have been required from the beginning. Who made this decision? Clearly the State of Michigan through its MDEQ. You didn't hear very much about the MDEQ when Mr. Maimon was going through the responsible parties. It was all VNA 50 percent and LAN 25. The MDEQ, which made the decision not to require corrosion control sort of slipped his 17 mind. 18 The emergency managers, who went along with that decision and the City of Flint. And Governor Snyder, who 19 20 ultimately controlled the emergency managers and the MDEQ. What happened after this decision was made to 22 distribute water without corrosion control? Well, immediately 23 there were water treatment failures. Immediately. 24 Very soon after the switch, you heard within 30 days, Rob Bincsik told you there was a massive uptick in citizen

complaints about water quality. The water smelled bad. 2 looked bad. It tasted bad. You heard from Rob Bincsik that 3 around this time when he started raising questions about what 4 the city was doing, he found -- he attended one meeting where 5 he asked some questions, and he found that all that happened 6 was he never got invited to another meeting. 7 The City of Flint and the emergency managers were committed to this course of action. 8 9 Turns out, truly, water wasn't as simple as they had 10 thought. 11 Here you see the statements I referred to from Howard 12 Croft. "Pretty much right away we got complaints. 30 days 13 after the switch we got complaints." Again, VNA wasn't even there. Who's responsible for 14 15 the water treatment failures? The City of Flint, the 16 emergency managers, the State of Michigan, and Governor Snyder. 17 18 What was the next key decision? Well, they had an 19 opportunity to reconnect to Detroit in January of 2015. That 20 was what Sue McCormick testified about. 21 Sorry. I skipped one. 22 Well, let me go through. It's not on my chart. 23 October 2014, Governor Snyder's advisor, Valerie 24 Brader, reached out to the City of Flint emergency manager and 25 said, "We should ask the EM to consider coming back to the

Detroit system. This is an urgent matter to fix." No action taken by the governor. Even after Governor Snyder sent his letter seeking help, no action taken by the governor.

Finally, let me talk about LeeAnne Walters and these lead test results. You heard a lot about this. Mr. Stern faulted us for trying to use a Flint mom as part of our defense. I think we're just talking about the evidence of what happened in Flint.

And the evidence is clear that everybody, everybody involved, when they got these results, understood that there was a serious issue. You heard from Mayor Walling when they got these lead test results, they knew there were very serious issues that were coming up.

You heard from Mike Glasgow that this is what caused him to connect the dots that there was a lead problem in the City of Flint. This is when things added up in his mind.

You heard from Rob Bincsik that as soon as he saw these lead test results, he was concerned about a potential larger problem in the system. You heard from Adam Rosenthal from MDEQ, that as soon as he saw this level 104, he said, "Wow. That's high."

But even though all of these city officials -- you heard from Stephen Busch. He was alarmed, because it was a high lead result. All these city officials, they saw this result, they knew it was high. They knew it was a big

problem. None of them, not one of them shared that information with VNA.

The consultants that were supposedly there to help solve all of these problems and who bear all responsibility for everything that occurred.

And you heard from Marvin Gnagy that if he had been told about this, he would have focused on lead and seen it as a more current issue.

You heard that the EPA had the opportunity at that point after these test results were found to step in and take action, and they didn't do it.

They were delayed in doing that. Why were they delayed? Because the MDEQ directly lied to them. You saw this testimony during the trial. You saw that after the discovery was made about the high lead results, Jennifer Crooks asked Stephen Busch, "Miguel was wondering if Flint is feeding phosphates. Flint must have optimal corrosion control treatment? Is it phosphates?"

What did he answer? He says, "The City of Flint has an optimized corrosion control program." And he admitted when he was here on the stand that he knew those were not the same things. He knew they were asking about phosphates, and he was talking about his two six-month monitoring periods.

And even when the EPA tried to -- when Miguel Del Toral of the EPA tried to ask questions, did they take his

advice? Did they get help from him? No. They tried to reach out to their director to call the EPA and tried to have Miguel Del Toral overreach his address.

Think about the testimony from someone like

Mayor Walling, who told you that after the crisis ended, he

went through Veolia's report, and he just was so disturbed to

see that it didn't mention the word "lead."

But then had to admit on cross that he got Miguel Del Toral's report from June of that year, which mentions the word "lead" 20 times, and still did nothing.

So who's responsible for ignoring the Walters's test results? Clearly the City of Flint, the emergency managers, State of Michigan, EPA, Governor Snyder. Not VNA. They weren't even there.

Last two things. Falsifying the LCR results. You heard this from Mike Glasgow. He submitted this was when -- towards the middle of 2015, he submits the LCR results to the state, to the MDEQ. They're above the action level. What does the state tell him to do? Take the Walters's home off of your results. And so he changed the report, submitted a new report, and added a footnote that said he changed it at the request of the MDEQ.

State of Michigan, through its MDEQ, the governor who appointed them, City of Flint, Mike Glasgow for going along with it.

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And finally, you heard about the Flint pastors July of 2015. They came to Governor Snyder. They asked for his They presented him with evidence of elevated lead in Flint's water. You saw Mr. Muchmore's notes from that "Lead is a big problem." July of 2015. Veolia efforts. "What are we doing with these?" Still no one did anything. Mr. Stern wants to talk about his puzzle from his opening statement. And Mr. Maimon suggests that VNA is 50 percent responsible for what happened in Flint. Members of the jury, when you put together all of the evidence, they are pieces of a puzzle. But they're pieces of a puzzle that VNA just doesn't fit into. You have Governor Snyder, who controlled everything. You have the DEQ, which made the critical decisions to approve the use of the Flint Water Treatment Plant and then did not require corrosion control and then lied and covered up its mistakes when it was called out. You had the EPA, which had clear evidence of a violation and did nothing about it. You had the MDHHS, which you heard about, has the ability to test for blood lead levels. You didn't hear much more, because Nancy Peeler from the MDHHS took the Fifth when we called her to testify. You have the emergency managers who controlled

everything. Plaintiffs' counsel are desperately trying to get

that VNA puzzle piece to fit into this puzzle, but it just doesn't belong.

Members of the jury, as I told you in my opening statement, the people of VNA did not cause the Flint Water Crisis. The people of VNA did not prolong the Flint Water Crisis. And the people of VNA didn't make the water crisis worse in any way.

VNA did good work in Flint. In the space of one week, it performed a comprehensive analysis of Flint's water and made a series of really good recommendations that had they been followed, would have helped.

At the same time, while the people of Flint deserve better in terms of their water, there's just no evidence that any of these children were injured as a result of anything that VNA did. The Flint Water Crisis was a massive failure of government at all levels.

Now, in a moment, on schedule, I'm going to sit down, and you'll be able to leave for the day. We'll be back tomorrow, and you'll hear from Mr. Mason and then briefly from Mr. Stern. We're not going to have another opportunity to speak to you. And you may be glad about that. I've been going on for a long time now.

But I ask you this: We've been here for five months, more. You've heard the questions we've asked of our witnesses. You've heard the questions we've asked of their

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witnesses. You've listened very carefully to my argument
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             When Mr. Stern is speaking tomorrow, remember I'm not
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     going to have a chance to respond.
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               But I think if you pay attention to the arguments I
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     made today to the way that the evidence just doesn't support
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      the way they have to prove, you're going to be able to know
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     what I'm going to say without me having to say it. And I ask
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     you to think about that when he addresses you tomorrow.
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               Again, members of the jury, you have been a
      remarkable jury, and we thank you again deeply for your
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11
      service. Thank you.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Stein.
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               So, members of the jury, it's time for us to wrap up
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      for today. We'll start again at 8:30 tomorrow. I ask you to
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     especially remember not to talk about the case among
      yourselves until you've got the jury instructions, the verdict
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      form, and you're ready to deliberate. So please rise for the
17
18
      jury.
19
                                (Jury Out)
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               THE COURT: Please be seated. Leslie has sent the
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     verdict form by email.
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               MR. MAIMON: I'm sorry. I didn't --
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               THE COURT: Leslie sent the verdict form -- no, I was
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      fading out -- by email to counsel. Do you want to have until
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5:00 o'clock, 6:00 o'clock, something to let me know if you

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have any objections to the verdict form?
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 2
               MR. MAIMON: Sure.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Will that work, Mr. Stein?
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               MR. STEIN:
                          Yes.
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               THE COURT:
                          Mason?
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               MR. MASON: Yes, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Kent? Okay.
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               And for anyone who's in the courtroom coughing, I
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      just ask that you try to test before you return in the morning
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      if you plan to return. Just because we're in pretty tight
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      quarters today. So I just -- it's a favor to the court and
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      the jury that I would appreciate if you did.
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               So is there anything else at this time?
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               MR. MAIMON: Not right now.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Good.
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                          (Proceedings Concluded)
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                  CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
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             I, Jeseca C. Eddington, Federal Official Court
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     Reporter, do hereby certify the foregoing 206 pages are a true
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     and correct transcript of the above entitled proceedings.
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      /s/ JESECA C. EDDINGTON
                                                           07/20/2022
      Jeseca C. Eddington, RDR, RMR, CRR, FCRR
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